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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 150 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHI'S GESTURE OF GOODWILL FROM YERAVDA

LETTER TO FRIENDS IN LONDON

"Will Do Everything To Promote Peace & Conciliation"

LONDON, June 22.

"Consistently with national honour I would do everything that would promote conciliation and peace."

Thus writes Mahatma Gandhi in a letter from Yeravda prison received in London in reply to the appeal of Dr. Tagore for a gesture of goodwill from both sides which three members of the Society of Friends conveyed to India in February.

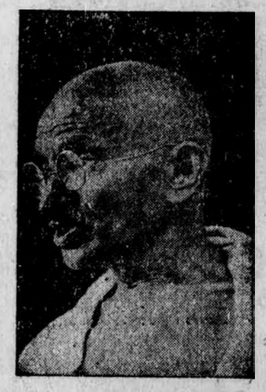
TRUST ME

Mahatma Gandhi says, "I should yield to nobody in my desire for conciliation and peace. You may, therefore, depend on my doing nothing that would prevent them".

He adds, "More I may not say from behind the prison wall."

WILL BRITAIN RECIPROCATE?

The Archbishop of York, Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and Sir Francis Younghusband, in a covering letter, hope that the opportunity may be taken for some new gesture of goodwill from the side of the British Government.—Reuter.



Mahatma Gandhi

OVER 160 ARRESTS

Political Conferences At Agra And Meerut

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 20.

Inspite of the elaborate police precautions two attempts were made to hold the Political Conference, one at 12-30 in the Court's compound and the other at 6 p.m. at the Clock Tower. At both these gatherings resolutions and addresses were read.

100 ARRESTS.

While only 23 were arrested in the morning the number of arrested was 32 in the evening. In all, about 100 arrests were made in connection with the political conference, 35 of whom are reported to have ben released.

The arrested persons include 8 ladies among whom are the General Secretary and Chairman of the Reception Committee.

AGRA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA, June 20.

The chairman of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Political Conference received Mr. Malkhansingh, the President elect at Rawatpara. He was garlanded and taken out in a procession.

Suddenly, police appeared and arrested the president-elect and the Chairman.

POLICE BUNDOBUST.

Police have made elaborate arrangements to prevent the Conference. Every lorry, train and vehicle is being inspected. Up till now more than 50 persons have been arrested.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Four processions were taken out in the market to defy section 144 in connection with the celebrations of the P. P. Conference. 27 persons in all were arrested from amongst the processionists. The 27th dictator (a woman) and the 28th and the 29th "dictators" were also arrested.

MISSING HINDU BOY

Left Home In Gamdevi And Is Never Heard Of Again

Bombay, Wednesday.

The mysterious disappearance of a Hindu boy of 13 since Tuesday evening is reported to the Bombay police.

Laxman Atmaram Shelankar, a lean fair complexioned boy, left his home in Dammer Lane, Gamdevi at 6 p.m. for a stroll on the Chowpatty sands. The boy is in Khaki shorts, shirt and wears Mahsud (Pathan) type of *champals*. As he did not return home at the usual time his mother and father became anxious. The boy's friends and relatives carried a search but with no success. The police have been informed about the missing boy but though more than 24 hours have elapsed there is no trace of the missing boy and both the father and mother of the boy are anxiously waiting for their son.

'REDS' CLASH WITH NAZIS IN BERLIN

LONDON, June 22.

Berlin.—Fighting between the Communists and Nazis which has been occurring in industrial areas in Ruhr and Silesia has spread to Berlin.

There were clashes early to-day between two parties in various parts of the city especially in the Communist strongholds in the suburbs of Wedding and Neukollen.

One Nazi was shot dead and two others seriously wounded. Many on both parties received minor injuries.

Trouble in Neukollen District began when the Communists attacked a body of uniformed Socialists, member of "Reichsbanner" organisation whom they mistook for the Nazis. Discovering their mistake both the Communists and Socialists united and attacked the party of Nazis who happened to arrive on the scene. —Reuter's Special.

FIRE IN SHEIK MEMON STREET

Damage Worth Rs. 2500 Estimated

BOMBAY, Thursday.

1-30 a.m.

In spite of the heavy rains a fire broke out soon after 12 mid-night in a room in the second floor of the Bhagat Buildings on the Sheik Memon Street. An alarm was raised and fire engines from Byculla, Bhuleshwar and Babulnath Tank hurried to the place and brought the fire under control within half an hour. Damage estimated is at Rs. 2,500.

It is a three storied building belonging to one Mr. Rasiklal Maganlal. The building is insured. The cause of the fire is not known. The Police are making enquiries.

VISIT OF GERMAN NAVY TO DANTZIG

Is It Anti-Polish Demonstration?

LONDON, June 22.

Warsaw.— Considerable excitement has been caused here over the projected visit of the German Navy to Dantzig. Press regards the visit as a political demonstration against Poland.

One newspaper is alleging that the Hitlerites in Dantzig are preparing an imposing anti-Polish demonstration for which the visit of the German Navy will provide an excuse.—Reuter's Special.

Hoover's War Against World War

DISARMAMENT PLANS AT GENEVA

LONDON, June 22.

Geneva.—Interest at the moment has shifted from Lausanne to Geneva. Stream of journalists, diplomatists and statesmen have hurried here to-day to attend the meeting of the General Disarmament Committee.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF WORLD ARMAMENTS

President Hoover's Comprehensive Scheme

LONDON, June 22.

Washington.—President Hoover's plan is being submitted to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva this afternoon. It proposes abolition of tanks, chemical warfare, large mobile guns, reduction by one-third of strength of all land armies, abolition of all bombing planes, prohibition of all bombardment from air, reduction of Treaty number and tonnage of battleships by one-third, aircraft-carriers, cruisers and destroyers by one-fourth and submarines by one-third.

No nation should have more than 35,000 tons submersible craft.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S THREAT TO EUROPE

No Reduction Of Debts If Disarmament Fails

LONDON, June 22.

Washington—Despite denials, it is persistently reported in diplomatic circles that Stimson has instructed Hugh Gibson, the Chief of American delegates in Switzerland, to inform the European statesmen in Geneva that if the Disarmament Conference fails, Europe may abandon all hope of United States favourably considering debt pleas.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF WORLD

LONDON, June 22.

Lausanne—The General Commission of Disarmament Conference will meet at 4 this afternoon to consider American proposal for the reduction of effectives. The meeting has been convened at the request of the American representative following his visit to Mr. MacDonald yesterday and will synchronise with a very important proclamation by President Hoover, appealing to the people of the world seriously to try and achieve disarmament.—Reuter.

France's Sweeping Proposals Against Air Warfare

LONDON, June 22.

Geneva.—Sweeping proposals with regard to the civil and military aviation submitted by France to Air Committee of the Disarmament Conference include absolute prohibition of aerial chemical, bacterial and incendiary warfare, prohibition of aerial bombardment apart from field of battle or air bases and long-range artillery emplacements, fixing the maximum tonnage per unit of military aeroplanes, also the limitation of numbers exceeding this tonnage which are essential for strictly defensive purposes and placing the machines at the disposal of the League.—Reuter.

Hoover Proposals Before Geneva Conference

LONDON, June 22.

Washington—President Hoover in a statement proposing the reduction of world's armaments by one-third which was put before the Disarmament Conference at Geneva this afternoon declared,

(1) Kellogg Pact can only mean that the nations of the world have agreed to use arms solely for defence.

(2) Reduction should be carried out not only by broad general cuts in armaments but by increasing comparative power of defence through decrease in power of attack.

(3) World armament have grown up in general mutual relation to each other and speaking generally such relativity should be preserved in making reductions.

(4) Reductions must be real and positive and must first affect economic relief and

(5) Problems of land, air and naval forces are all interconnected.

We could increase assurance of peace and yet save people of the world 10 to 15 billions of wasted dollars in the next ten years.

It is learned from authoritative sources that President Hoover has no idea that United States will act alone upon principles he has laid down but will do so only if other major powers accept.

It is emphasised that proposals do not mention war debt reductions. It is understood that President Hoover feels that such a proposal will offend the dignity of European powers.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY UNABLE TO PAY REPARATIONS

Memorandum Handed Over To MacDonald

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

LONDON, June 22.

Lausanne—Germany has reaffirmed her inability to pay Reparations in a memorandum handed over to Mr. MacDonald by Von Neurath this morning, which lays emphasis on the necessity for concerted action for advance towards the solution of the economic problem.

GUARANTEE FOR FRENCH SECURITY.

In view of the French anxiety regarding security the memorandum suggests a sort of consultation clause whereby Germany and interested Powers can meet in the event of any threat to security and peace.

BRITAIN FOR "CLEAN SLATE".

French and Belgian delegates have agreed on common front. it is even rumoured that they have agreed that eventual German payment should be about seven or eight milliard marks, but the British policy of "clean slate" remains unaltered and the German spokesman has intimated that Germany will not accept the proposal to issue railway bonds.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

British Davis Cup Player Beaten

LONDON, June 22.

Following are the results of the second round of Wimbledon Championships.—

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Helen Jacobs beat Mrs. Covell 6|1, 6|2.

Mrs. Whittingstall beat Mrs. Edwards 6|3, 4|6, 6|0.

Miss Montgomery beat Miss Scriven 3|6 6|3, 6|3.

Miss Nuthall beat Miss Navrogordato 6|1, 6|1.

Mrs. Wills-Moody beat Miss Bower 6|1, 6|0.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Shields beat Taylor 6|3 6|4, 6|1.

Menzel beat Hughes 8|6, 1|6. 6|4, 6|2.

In the first round of the Men's Doubles of Wimbledon Championships the Australians Clemenger and Sproule beat Charanjiva and Lal 6/3, 8/6. 6/0.—Reuter's Special.

(Earlier News on page 12).

Conducting Moscow Propaganda Thro' Bourgeois Court

CROWN COUNSEL'S CHARGE AGAINST MEERUT ACCUSED

Prosecution Summing Up Begins In Long Drawn Out Case

MEERUT, Monday.

(By Mail).

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case Pandit Pyare Lal Sharma having concluded his arguments on behalf of Mr. Spratt, Mr. Kishori Lal Gosh resumed his arguments on behalf of his fellow accused Mr. L. R. Kadam.

The main point that Mr. Ghosh wanted to make was that Mr. Kadam in his public activities was being actuated solely by the Congress ideas and whatever labour activities he was engaged in had been due to the fact that a resolution had been passed at the Gauhati Session of the Indian National Congress in 1926, regarding the need for the organisation of industrial and agricultural workers.

ROPING IN THE UNSUSPECTING

According to prosecution contention these workers and peasants parties were "veiled" communist organisations or in other words, their programmes were so devised as to rope in the unsuspecting members of the public who perhaps could not be induced to join a communist party or had little or no sympathy with Communism. If this be so they could not at the same time contend that the very fact of certain people being either members of these bodies or being in touch with some of the prominent members of these bodies was by itself an evidence of the participation in the conspiracy.

Prosecution Counsel Starts Summing Up

After lunch, Mr. Kemp, the senior Crown Counsel, began summing up the prosecution case. He said that since the 18th of March 1931 when accused Radharaman Mitra began making his statement the court and the assessors had been hearing the defence point of view but he would ask them to treat much of what had been said in the course of the statement by most of the accused as irrelevant and as having no bearing on the case itself.

He then by a reference to the statements made by a number of the accused pointed out what he considered contradictions and misrepresentations involved in them and was of opinion that they were done with the deliberate intention of conducting propaganda and of misleading the public and not with a view to help the court or the Assessors to come to a correct finding.

TAKING DICTATION FROM MOSCOW.

He referred in this connection to the rules laid down by the International Control Commission set up by the Communist International rules of which were meant for the guidance of Communists when tried before bourgeoisie courts One of them was that a Communist should not admit facts before a bourgeoisie court or that a Communist should not take the plea that Communist parties in other countries were legal and so he should not be punished etc. He pointed out that a number of the accused in this case, curiously enough, had very faithfully followed as he would show the rules laid down by the Controle Commission including the one about propaganda.

GUIDING YOUTHFUL ELEMENT IN CONGRESS

He also quoted from a letter which he said had been duly proved to have been written by Dange while in jail for passing abroad, wherein he said in effect that propaganda was necessary to counteract the mischief done by the other side "prosecution side," and also to give a lead to the youthful element in the Lahore session of the National Congress. The question for them was whether on the evidence that had been adduced by the prosecution they were guilty or the charge brought against them or not. It would not do to cloud this issue by considerations which had absolutely nothing to do with this question.

NO MATTER WHEN REVOLUTION WAS TO COME.

It had been contended by some of the accused that they had absolutely no quarrel with His Majesty the King and that they had no inteniton of depriving him of his sovereignty, because, he had no sovereignty at all and that it was the bourgeois who were the real rulers. He would not waste much time in refuting this. The law, as it stood, did recognise the sovereignty of the King and did consider it criminal if an attempt was made to deprive him of the same. The personal aspect sought to be brought out in this matter regarding the King did not at all arise. It had been said for example that the prosecution had deliberately confused between the ultimate and the immediate object which was revolution. To his mind it mattered very little whether the objective to be attained if it happened to be illegal by itself was immediate or ultimate.

If it was found that the objective of the accused was to deprive His Majesty of the sovereignty of British India by a revolution then it mattered very little as to when the revolution was to come. It was the preparation for it which had got to be taken into consideration in relation to the object.

In this case, if it was proved that the accused had for their object a violent revolution and that some preparation to attain that objective was being made he submitted that a case had been made out against them irrespective of the stage which their preparations might have reached.

The court had to adjourn at this stage (3-30 p.m.) because of a dust storm followed by rain and darkness.—A. P.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Port Okha, wires under date the 22nd June: "The S. S. Clan MacWhirter (Line Clan, Agents Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicaji, Port Okha)) arrived here on the 21st instant with 697 tons of cargo and left to-day for Marmagoa."—A. P.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in English, Mathematics and Geography. Apply sharp to THE HEAD MASTER, the Sansthan High School, Dakor.
A 5104

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu GRADUATE, honours languages as whole time COMPANION TUTOR. Bombay and travelling, while outside board and lodge provided. Apply qualifications and terms to Box No. 1592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7315

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following vacancies: Salary Rs. 350/- P.M. or higher according to qualifications and the appointments will be on probation for six months in the first instance. (1) MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER: Required for preparing detailed designs and specifications for Power Stations, Sub-stations, transmission and town distribution schemes. (2) SECRETARY, required for taking charge of accounts and correspondence. Must have experience of Book Keeping on the double entry system and be conversant with Companies Law and Secretarial Work of Joint Stock Companies. (3) CHIEF STORE-KEEPER capable of testing the Mechanical and Electrical Machinery and Stores and their proper storage. Only experienced hands need apply. Applications should reach before 7th July, 1932, and should state as follows:—(1) Age. (2) Academic Qualifications; (3) Practical experience; (4) Pay drawn in the last appointment; (5) Salary expected; (6) In case of his being selected, how soon can he join the appointment. (7) Whether employed at present. (If employed, application should preferably be submitted through present employers). (8) Name of two persons to whom reference can be made regarding the applicant's suitability for the post. HARKISHEN LAL, Chairman, The Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
5103

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE, who has passed inter Science Examination for a Middle School in Surat. Apply stating pay to The SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athwa Lines, Surat.
A 5093

WANTED for the People's Insurance Co., Ltd., (established 1926)—an ORGANISER for Bombay. Previous experience preferable. Apply (stating minimum terms required) MANAGER, 961, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R7339

Situations Wanted

CHEMIST DYER, B. Sc., Ten years' experience in Dyeing and Bleaching; Vat dyes speciality. Seeks a really first class JOB in a progressive Textile Mill. Excellent references. Available for engagement: July 1932. Apply to Box No. 1591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 7311

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WANTED — CANVASSING AGENTS on liberal terms for our Swadeshi handloom goods of guaranteed fast colours. Apply to Box No. 1590 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7410

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Khar 16th Road, BLOCK three Rooms, Excellent situation. Rent Rs. 35. Apply Box No. 1593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R7316

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS UPPER STOREY BUNGALOW on Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, having six big rooms, four bathrooms, verandahs in front and back on each floor, large garden, outhouses, garages, having excellent Juhu Sea view in front. Suitable for big Institutes, Boarding Houses, Factories, may be given as whole or in flats. For rent and other particulars apply BANOOBAI VAKIL, Padamji House, Cumballa Hill, opp. Petit Sanatorium.
C R7402

Loan

GENTLEMAN will loan Rs. 20,000 to wholesale business, manufacturing, book-publishing, or industrial firm on substantial security at moderate interest. Apply Box No. 1589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R7405

TO LEND.—FORTY THOUSAND RUPEES are to be lent on property in Bombay. Apply to Mr. G. K. HARKARE, Badrikushram, Khetwadi, Bombay 4.
R 22025

Books and Stamps

15,000 FORMULAS and RECEIPTS BOOK you can easily earn Rs. 500/- per month leather binding 1,000 pages Rs. 24/6. INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, 55, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R7314

Educational

MALKU SAIBU BABIL TRUST FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS—The trustees of the above Fund invite applications for two scholarships of Rs. 10/- per month for one year from deserving students of Telugu Munarwar Community, who are studying for civil engineering or in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay or who have appeared for the Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys and girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1932. V. G. AKULA, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon for Self and Co. Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
E 5087

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—Tanning machineries, Electric motors and one Turbine. Apply H. C. Das, Official Liquidator, INDIAN GLACE KIDS, LTD., (in Liquidation), 2/1, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.
N R 7408

Trade Announcement.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY—CARPET MAKING MACHINE, Rupees Five. Will produce Rupees Hundred monthly. Working simple. WANTED DISTRICT AGENTS. Write Box No. 1594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R7317

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1932 which commenced on the 18th March 1932, has this day been DISSOLVED.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1932.
5106

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared for the year ending 31st May 1932 namely:—

Rs. 100 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 5 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 2 per Share on 80,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 18th July, 1932, to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 2nd July, 1932.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 4th July, 1932, to 9th July 1932 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay 22nd June, 1932.
5709.

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD., DADAR.

NOTICE

The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 26th June, 1932, at 3 30 P.M. (S.T.) in the "Dhuru Hall" near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to consider the remaining items on the Agenda.

Share-holders are requested to attend.

G. V. DESHPANDE.
Hon: Secretary.
Dadar, 22-6-1932. 5313

REWARD.

The FIRST FINDER of any parts of the aeroplane VT-AAX either found on land or taken from the sea will be rewarded a sum of Rs. 100|- subject to such parts being identified by an official of the Club. Parts found may be leather cushions, pieces of wood, silver coloured fabric, metal tanks, etc. The finder should immediately communicate with the local police or direct with the HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., Grahams Building, Parsee Bazar Street Bombay.
5105.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of labour for running the Municipal Crusher at Sewri will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bom: Time) on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Asstt: Engineer, 1st Grade Works, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T.K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 22nd June, 1932.
5107.

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

FOR SALE, Electric Factory for making Utensils of Copper, Brass, German Silver, Alluminium etc., of Rajkot Metalware and Ice Factory, with up-to-date Machinery together with plot of land and building. It is more profitable to the buyer, because factory is in working order and goods prepared is always demanded by the markets of Ahmedabad and Bombay.

For further particulars see or write to the

State Bank Manager,
RAJKOT.
Dated 18-6-32
5092

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MANEKLAL NATHOOBHAI GANDHI alias MANIKLAL NATHOOBHAI GANDHI, late of Bombay Bania Inhabitant, employed as servant in the Local Dept. of the firm of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand. ..... Deceased.

DASHARATHLAL NATHOOBHAI GANDHI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 2, Assembly Lane, Opp. Dadiset Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 11th day of February, 1932.
Messrs. DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5102

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening closing and all time to time fluctuatioss together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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Phone No. 24241.
Tele: "VANUSET".

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Sparkling Comedy—with Music, Singing and Dancing
JACK BUCHANAN
IN
"MAN OF MAYFAIR"
A Paramount Picture

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Romantic Musical Comedy
"SUNNYSIDE UP"
featuring
JANET GAYNOR, CHARLES FARRELL
with 7 Sensational Song Hits

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
NIGHT RAID IN PARIS
THE FIRST FRENCH TALKIE IN BOMBAY
WITH ENGLISH TITLES
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 P.M. AT REDUCED PRICES
(Stalls Re. 1-2, Pit-Stalls 9 ans. Gallery 4 ans.)
STUDENTS, COLLEGIANS and PARENTS WELCOME
Screening Also
"PARIS COLONIAL EXHIBITION"
and a characteristic film of
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NIGHT RAID IN PARIS
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One pair of earrings of pearls and diamonds.
One diamond broach.
One diamond broach of star pattern.
One pair of earrings of diamonds and oblong emeralds.
One emerald ring.
One hoopring of emerald and diamonds.
One pair of ear-rings of emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of earrings of pearl drops and diamonds.
One hoopring of diamonds.
One broach of emerald pearl and diamonds.
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
June 22nd.
City of Hereford, Baker, Liverpool.
Gamaria, Bucknelle, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.
June 23rd.
Dagra Dyett Aden.

LOADING.
June 22nd.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Maloja for Sydney.
Steamer Kashmir for Kobe.

S.S. city of Hereford:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Hereford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Gamaria:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gamaria, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Dongra:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dogra, will sail today for Aden, with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 22.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—119 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 760 bags groundnut oil cakes, 1400 bags linseed oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For Manchester:—65 bales cotton raw Indian Produce Export Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow—725 bags groundnut cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Birkerfels for Hamburg:—30 bales cotton fly Bombay Waste Mfg. Co. 6 cases dry casing

For Rotterdam: 665 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—665 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Baldevdas and Co.; 1000 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 218 bags groundnut oil seed Birla Bros.; 1350 bags groundnut seed H. V. Oomerbhoy; 4000 bags groundnut seed A. Oomerbhoy.

From Passages:—30 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—165 bales cotton raw. O. Suleman and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Maloja for Melburne:—1358 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Kashmir for Shanghai 50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 750 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.; 50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 22.

S.S. Bankura agents M. M. and Co. from Bushire:—89 bags almond kernels; 30 carbago rose water; 17 cases goat skin; 50 bags almonds; 32 bales cotton.

From B'Abbas:—65 cases assafoetida.

From Mascat:—157 bags dry dates; 55 bags wet dates; 49 bags fish; 8 bdle. specie.

From Gwader:—34 pkts. dry fish.

From Mohmerah:—128 bales wool.

From Karachi:—265 bags rice; 54 bags bajree; 20 bags fish; 40 bags gram; 27 bags flour; 36 bags dhall; 3377 bags wheat.

S.S. Narkunda agents M. M. and Co., from Sydney:—93 cks. tallow; 100 cases ced fruits.

From Melburne—10 cases dripping; 130 cks. tallow 28 bales wool; 19 cases provision.

From Brisbane:—56 cks tallow.

From Adelaide:—71 brls tallow.

S.S. Glenedan agents S. S. N. Co. from Akyab:—25457 bags rice.

From Trivandrum:—12 nongo palm leaves umbrellas.

From Alleppey:—331 bags ginger; 101 bags pepper.

From Cochin:—88 bdle. mats; 1745 bdle. coir yarn; 25 bdle. coir rope; 77 bags cocoanuts; 33 bags pepper.

From Cannanore:—10 bdle. sandalwood; 11 bags pepper.

S.S. Mantua agents M. M. and Co. from Cheronte:—176 cases brandy.

From Basle:—9 cks. chemicals; 66 dms. aniline colour; 49 cases quinine.

From Marseilles:—53 cases cotton tissues; 27 cases art. silk goods; 25 cases liquers; 25 cases mineral water; 110 cases pyrethre roots.

From Malta:—200 cases beer.

From Alexandria:—25 bales cotton.

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Circumstances Forced Her Into Fame

Mystery Of Marlene Dietrich

THE FILM STAR WHO WANTED TO BE A MUSICIAN

Hollywood is always wondering what Marlene Dietrich will do next. Whatever it is, it is sure to be something which will cause people to talk about her.

She was a star from the day she stepped into Hollywood. That caused much speculation about her future. Then her friendship with Josef von Sternberg, her director and discoverer, led to rumours that she was in love with him. His wife sued her for alienation of his affection. Marlene sought to destroy these rumours by producing her husband and baby daughter.

Mrs. von Sternberg apologised, and withdrew her suit. Soon afterwards the rumours broke out afresh, because von Sternberg had been removed from his position as Marlene's director, and another man took his place. Marlene refused to take orders from the successor and "walked out" of the studio.

But when once I asked her about her life she replied:

"There is nothing to tell. I am a very dull and uninteresting person."

That was how Marlene dismissed one of the most dramatic and glamorous careers in the history of filmland. A few years ago she was practically penniless, and gratefully accepted a day's work as a film extra. Since she went to Hollywood she has been earning £60,000 a year and is one of the most popular film stars in the world.

WANTED TO BE VIOLINIST.

It has been difficult to piece together Marlene's life story. She does not talk readily. And when she does, her conversation is usually of anything but herself.

Her father was a prominent social figure in pre-war Prussia. He held the rank of lieutenant in one of the crack Prussian infantry regiments, and was respected throughout Prussia as a fine officer.

In those days, Marlene's name was not Dietrich. She was Marlene von Losh, and was brought up as strictly as the daughter of any other Prussian gentleman. She learned the meaning of obedience, honour and tradition, and any artistic leanings that she might possess were sternly strangled.

Nevertheless, she developed a passion for music. "My great ambition was to be a violinist," she once told me. "I practised at every possible moment. I just lived for music."

Marlene was only nine when war broke out. Her father went to France with his regiment and served throughout the war. When it was over he retired and looked forward to a quiet life as a country gentleman.

But Germany's financial troubles made this impossible. His fortune had practically disappeared, and he had to work to keep his family. So he decided to open a small business.

Marlene was still in love with music, and as it would be necessary for her to earn her own living, she entered a musical academy in Berlin to train for the concert stage.

Then came disaster. Over-practising developed a ganglion on her left hand near the wrist, and the news was broken to her that though she could still play, she could never hope to become a great violinist.

"The news almost broke my heart," she told me. "I cried for days. Nothing would console me. I felt as if I would never be happy again, I could think of no other profession I wanted to adopt.

FAMILY PRIDE.

"But, when I recovered I decided that if I could never become a violinist I would be an actress. This decision horrified my mother and father. What of our pride! A von Losch to go on the stage. It was unthinkable!

"Eventually I persuaded them, though, as a concession, I did not use my real name. I decided I would be Marlene Dietrich.

"That was ten years ago. I went to Max Reinhardt's school of drama in Berlin, and I studied hard. But after a few weeks I lost my self-confidence. I decided that I would never be a good actress, and I might just as well give up at once and not waste my time.

"Secretly I think my parents and my sister Elisabeth were glad. But they tried to console me, and urged me to carry on for a little while longer.

"I took their advice, though I still cried myself to sleep nearly every night. And how glad I am now that I carried on, for a few weeks later I was given a small part in a revival of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

"That part gave me fresh hope. A week beforehand I had been moody, irritable and unable to eat. Now I was dancing about the room, kissing and hugging everybody.

"When I left the school I was given a few small parts in various Berlin shows. Later I became a musical comedy actress; I married, I acted for the films, and then Mr. Sternberg discovered me."

In this brief summary of her acting career she does not mention her desperate need for money that first set her feet on the path to fame, or the real reason why she needed it. She rarely speaks of that penury, even to her most intimate friends.

Her father's business had not been prospering. Unused to commercial methods, he had got heavily in debt. And when Marlene returned home one day it was to be greeted with the news that his creditors were forcing him to go bankrupt.

Mrs. von Losch and Elisabeth were crying unrestrainedly. Her father was staring at a sheet of paper which told him just how much he owed.

THREATENED WITH BANKRUPTCY.

Bankruptcy was something which no German officer could survive. It meant not only poverty but social ruin and professional disgrace. Marlene thought quickly. Then she said, "Now you're all to stop worrying. Everything is going to be all right. I'm going to get your creditors to wait. And I'm going to pay them out of the money I earn."

Next morning she left home early. In her bag she had the names and addresses of all her father's creditors. She chose the first one on the list and set off for his office.

The man listened to her proposition, and then shook his head. "I cannot wait for my money," he said. "Your father must find some means of raising the money. He must have resources of some kind."

"He can raise nothing," replied Marlene. "If you press your claim now you will get nothing. If you wait you will be paid every penny. I am an actress, and I am going to work to pay all his debts. But please give me time."

The merchant did not speak for a moment. He studied Marlene shrewdly. Then he smiled and offered his hand. "Very well, fraulein," he said. "I accept your offer."

AROUSED HIS ADMIRATION.

Others were not so easy to handle. They were hard-headed business men who had no use for sentiment. But Marlene forced them to give way. And at last all the creditors but one agreed to wait. The remaining merchant just laughed.

Marlene turned on him angrily. "You must not laugh," she cried. "If it were your own daughter who stood in my position, you wouldn't think it funny.

"Or is it that you doubt my ability to earn enough money to pay you back? That is an insult. I demand an apology."

The merchant gazed at her in astonishment. The girl's spirit aroused his admiration. He, too, agreed to wait.

Then followed months of hard toil. Each month her salary was divided in parts. The smaller part was kept for her living expenses. The remainder went to her father's creditors.

It was discouraging work, but Marlene persevered. She was steadily forcing her way to the front, and producers recognised her as a reliable young actress. Eventually the last of her father's creditors received his final payments and Marlene rushed home to celebrate.

While paying off these debts, Marlene tried to get work on the films. But the casting directors were blind. They failed to appreciate her. Only occasionally did she get a day's work as an extra.

Then she fell in love. She had gone down to a film studio to act in a crowd scene. In the middle of the day's work the director found that a girl who had been chosen for a certain small part had not arrived. He instructed his assistant, Rudolf Sieber, to look over the extras and choose a substitute.

"THE GIRL I WANT!"

Marlene was towards the end of the row. The young man stopped and stared at her in surprise His eyes travelled up and down her. Then he jerked a finger over his shoulder. "Stand over there, fraulein," he said.

He inspected the other girls, but his mind was made up. Rudolf Sieber had fallen in love at first sight. Marlene was given the part, and it lasted for several days. By the time the film was completed she, too, was in love.

Their marriage which took place not long after the last of the debts had been paid, proved to be the turning point in Marlene's career.

For the next five years her position steadily improved. Her daughter, Maria, was born, and she became one of the stars of the Berlin stage.

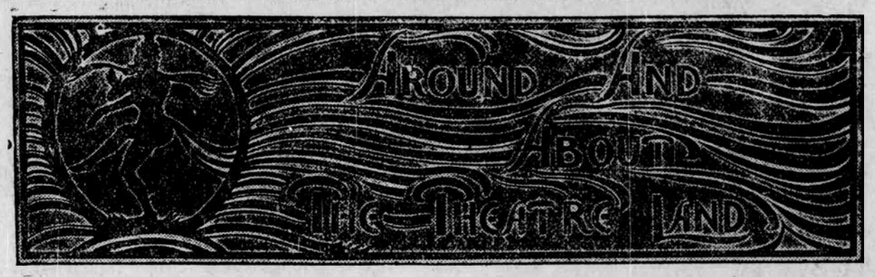
Then Josef von Sternberg, a famous American film director, went to Berlin on holiday. With him was his wife, and it was their second honeymoon. They had been married once before, had been divorced, and had married again because they were still in love.

While he was in Berlin he was approached by Erich Pommer, the well-known German film manager and was asked to direct Emil Jannings in "The Blue Angel." Von Sternberg read the scenario and accepted enthusiastically.

The three men set to work to make it the best talkie which had ever been seen. But they had one difficulty. They could not find an actress suitable for the part of the cabaret girl. She had to be beautiful, a good singer and look like a vamp.

Sternberg searched Berlin for a suitable actress. He could not find one. And while his search was at its height he and his wife went to see a musical comedy.

And Marlene Dietrich was one of the stars. Directly she made her entrance, and strolled across the stage, Sternberg gasped and gripped his wife's arm. "'Teufel', that's the girl I want. What marvels I could do with her!"



National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE NATION-WIDE NECESSITY OF ORGANISED EFFORTS FOR SCREEN, ART & INDUSTRY

Can there be the slightest doubt in regard to the people to whom the future of screen art and industry will ultimately be long? The novelty of "trick" photography, the novelty of "stunt" pictures, the novelty of war pictures, the novelty of uncanny ghost and detective films and even the novelty of the all-talking pictures dre not quite the novelty they were once. And, the increasing critical discrimination of the cinema habitutive notices at once the feeble imitation which sets in after the successful work of a brilliant director, player or cameraman. Distinctive films are, naturally, few and far between.

* * *

And it is unquestionable distinction, both technical and artistic which will win and secure the future of the films. This distinction cannot be attained easily by mere sentiment and superlatives. It has to be built up, as it has been built up, in Hollywood and at Elstree. Like India, Germany and Russia started with the initial handicap implied in the almost unlimited technical and material resources of these the greatest production of the world. But unlike India, Germany and Russia not only understood the full implicatLion and significance of the challenge they offered to Hollywood and Elstree, they set about immediately and seriously to estimate and employ the best resources the nation offered them.

* * *

The result could easily have been anticipated. For, it was inevitable. Although neither Germany nor Russia is anywhere near being serious threat to the great production plants in England and America, the earnest work of their produces have already created for them the respect which they have, despite tremendous odds, earned. And, so Russia looks forward to-day an increasing number of screen devotees who has learnt to spell with reverence the names of the Russians marked by their feeble technical inventiveness. These are, no doubt, points where th Russian and Indian produce could meet. If the handica from Hollywood and Elstree is common to them, the pictoria wealth in natural surroundings and the almost illimitable artistic wealth of the two nations are their indisputable asset.

* * *

But this wealth needs careful survey and still more careful employment. Can this be achieved by unorganised efforts? Is there any civilized nation that would even think of building up its important industry, securing its future against the most powerfully entrenched competitors without well-planned, nation-wide organisation. It is unthinkable and impossible.

* * *

"The Motion Picture Society of India" has already aroused keen interest and equally keen discussion. That is indeed a very healthy sign. The disturbances in the City delayed, no doubt some of the preliminary work of the Society. But it has already started work. Its executive body is functioning. It has been mobilised. And, soon, it will decide one of the important question entrusted to a committee busy at present with formulating a workable scheme for the publication of its journal.

* * *

The committee of the "Motion Picture Society of India" is not a committee of fervent sentimentalists or of doubting Arjuns, commodities which are far too common in India, Syt. S.R. Kantahet was once the head of the Electrical Department of the Science Institute of Bangalore. he has varied experience abroad of wireless and radio engineering. And he is at present the Chief Engineer of the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. Mr. A. Fazulbhai, Managing Director of the Bombay Radio Co. experienced in sound machinery recording sets and crafts, is also a valuable acquisition for the Society. Syts. M. B. Patell and C. M. Luhar represent the section of producers and distributors. Syt. Jamnadas Subedar has earned his repute as a recording engineer of the Ranjits. Syt. K. S. Hirlekar, the well-known technical adviser to the Agfas and Mr. C. H. Weber of Messrs. Kodak and Co. as well as Mr. A. T. Johnson of the Western Electric Co. represent skilled technical experience. Finally Dr. Mulgaonkar, the well-known surgeon and amateur devotee of the film is one whose practical enthusiasm has spread infection over a wide area of the intellectual quarters of the City.

* * *

I mention these names only to indicate that we have not only the right to expect work from them but we have more than the assurance to expect the right kind of work from them which will lead the Society to initiate those organisers efforts that alone can save the future of Indian screen art and industry.

Talkies Crash In America

Cinemas Turning To Variety

Arthur Dent, head of Wardour Films, and sales organiser of British International Fictures, has returned from New York bursting with news, prosperity, optimism, and shrewd observation.

The fundamental cause, he says, of the terrific cinema slump in America is the system by which bad films have been forced on to the exhibitor, and the general breakdown of that system cyplains the recent wholesale dismissals and resignations of prominent executives.

Zukor, Kent, Schnitzler, and a host of other former inheritors of power, are now little more than symbols of departed glory.

Thousands of cinema theatres are dark. Reorganisation and cost-cutting are in full swing everywhere. Producers are all but weeping for the money with which bankers refuse to part, and the much vaunted strength of the independent market, which was going to fill up all the gaps in the programmes, is as flimsy as a pipe dream.

Broadway and other leading theatres are topping the bill with revues and variety, and using films to chase out the audience at the finish.

The American public is temporarily "fed up" with inferior and unwholesome American films, and has turned to the radio for consolation. Nothing has done more to disgruntle the public over there than the inspired publicity "dope" handed out by the New York Press as film "criticism." There is a bad slump in the stock of American film critics.

On the other hand, every British film that has broken through the ring fence of opposition is doing well.

"Dreyfus" and "Men Like These," both free of sex-appeal, are drawing astonishing crowds and Britain's share of the "Dreyfus" receipts alone exceeds 200,000 dollars.

New York thinks that "Innocents of Chicago" is the funniest film that it has seen in years. There has been a great reception, also, for "My, Wife's Family."

Films produced by other British companies, such as "Sunshine Susie." "The Case of the Missing Rembrandt," and "Michael and Mary," are also enjoying immense public favour.

"Blind booking is the primary cause of the American breakdown," said Mr. Dent. "Every year the producing companies prepared an attractive campaign book of 'spicy' films, which they alleged it was their intention to produce, but which, in the majority of instances, they did not produce. The entire output was sold to the exhibitor, on the strength of this campaign book, by means of a great May-to-August selling drive.

"The films did not live up to the appeal of those described in the book and, in most instances, were substituted by other and inferior films, with the result that the exhibitor was legally saddled with programmes that he could not sell to the public.

"The system was bound to crash, and it has crashed with a concussion that has recked every studio in Hollywood.

"Whatever one may think of our Quota Act," added Mr. Dent, "there is this to be said for it: It has compelled exhibitors to see films before they book them. That saving clause, which we owe to Government intervention, has done more for British films than any other factor.

"What would have been the position of the British exhibitor, faced with industrial depression worse than in America, if he had blindbooked all the unwholesome and inferior films which even the chauvinist American public has refused to tolerate?"

What, indeed!

THE PUBLIC DO LIKE

INTELLIGENT FILMS

Maintains Lyon Fontaine

Film producers are not good gamblers. True their investments are heavy, so that when they are offered a clever story that may need a label, "For Adults Only," they reply: "We have a different public from that of the stage. Our public likes elemental stuff. It dislikes anything that is intelligent."

Film producers have believed this for years. They have sought situations that would please all classes of men and women. They have tried to "level down," not to "level up."

It is unfortunately true that most people are lazy. The public, generally, will not reach for things on a higher shelf until those objects are made so alluring that their desire for them overcomes their natural slackness.

It was much to our surprise, therefore, when the crowds flocked to see "The Guardsman," the Molnar play—which is to have its general release in England next week—when it was shown in New York, and actualy turned a cold shoulder to other productions which conformed more rigidly to the accepted standards of entertainment.

My husband, Alfred Lunt, and I had appeared together in the Theatre Guild's production, which ran for more than a year in New York. We chose this as the play in which to make our first talkie appearannce because we felt particularly at home in it. We were specially anxious to sail under our own colours in the strangely unfamiliar movie sea.

In certain quarters the subject may be regarded as risque—what Molnar subject is not?—but, in my opinion, the situations have been handled cleverly by Sidney Franklin (the director of Norma Shearer's "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney"). The production can give offence to no one with an eighth of a grain of humour.

The director extracts the utmost entertainment out of such diverting sequences as that in which we, as the Actor and Actress (who are also husband and wife), pretend to murmur sweet nothings to each other before the drop-curtain for the benefit of our adoring stage public, whereas in reality we are hurling the greatest insults at each other!

It is a feather in the cap of the producing company who made "The Guardsman" to have launched out on a fresh and unexplored track, instead of following with sheep-like precision along the well-worn conservative paths.

Although more than one playwright has made use of the idea of the jealous husband, only a gifted dramatist like Ferenc Molnar had the inspiration to portray the husband as a conceited actor. So that a double interest is lent to the spectacle of a man assuming a disguise to test his wife's fidelity. With a shrewd insight into the psychology of his puppets, he convinces us at the close that the Actor—as the husband is referred to—has every reason to be proud of his vaunted histrionic talent and every reason to doubt his success in holding his wife's affections.

When it was first proposed that we should play together in the talkie version of the Molnar play, an old controversy arose—whether there can be any romance when two players, united, united in marriage in private life, make love to each other on the screen: But it was finally decided that as this was our first picture, the majority of film-goers would be unaware of our relationship.

As a matter of fact, Alfred Lunt and I were married shortly after our first meeting, eight years ago, in Washington, D. C. Incidentally, Alfred is tall, broad-shouldered and heavier than the average movie star. Among all those Bright Young Things of Hollywood—so willowy, so sylph-like, so ethereally graceful—we both felt quite ancient and solemn. We started calling each other "Grandpa" and "Grandma" until others began taking it up with alacrity!

But we loved Hollywood. We found it a very different sort of place from what we had imagined. We had heard it either extravagantly praised or damned to the eyebrows, so that we honestly didn't know what to believe. Afterwards we came to the conclusion that the people who uttered statements of either exaggerated optimism or undue pessimism said the things they did with an eye to their appearance in the headlines.

For one thing, we had been told that the depression in talkies was due to incompetent and inefficient work at the studios. Nothing could be farther from the truth. We found the picture plants almost too efficient. The experts whirl a newcomer through business details, make experiments camera tests, wardrobe fittings and story conferences with bewildering speed. We never ceased to marvel at the technical ingenuity of the studio staff.

Our relations with the studio gateman, on the other hand, were not so propitious. Arriving bright and early one morning in our brand-new Ford car, my husband got out and told the man at the gate who we were and that we'd like to get in to report for work.

Telling him was one thing but getting in was quite another. If you know anything about studio gatemen, you will know that nothing on earth will move them—"absolutely nothing". We wheedled and coaxed and finally Mr. Lunt was about to use violence when I interfered. "After all," I said, "if they don't want us to work we won't work. We'll go off and enjoy ourselves. Our pay starts this morning, so why should we care!"

Eventually we 'did' get inside those gates, and, coming out of them a night or two later, we spotted the fellow who'd kept us out. We couldn't refrain from calling his attention to the fact that we were in and were now of our own free will on our way out.

"Oh, yeah," he said, after ruminating awhile, "you're the folks with the ford."

Whereupon we felt suitably crushed!

One other "closeup" of Hollywood and then I'm through.

A home in Beverly Hills had been secured for us in advance by our secretary and we went straight to it from the train on arriving in California. We inspected our new domain and retired in a glow of happiness. There were the luxuries and delights long dreamed of, but unprocurable, in great metropolitan cities."

At four in the morning the telephone bell rang. My husband took down the receiver and called a sleepy "Hello!"

"Hello," came the answer, "where's Miss So-and-So!"

"I don't know," said Mr. Lunt. We've rented her house."

"Who are you?" demanded the voice.

"I don't think that's any of your business," said Mr. Lunt, somewhat piqued.

"The hell it ain't," said the voice, "she's my wife."

Then we 'knew' we were in Hollywood!—"Film Pictorial."

Better | Automobiles
are | being | builts.
A | U | B | U | R | N | 's
are | building | them.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

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TATA SONS, LTD. Agents.

WORLD DEPRESSION HITS INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

"One Of The Gloomiest Periods"

The annual report of the Millowners' Association, Bombay for the year 1931, states that the year under review will go down in history as one of the gloomiest in its history from the economic point of view. Now we are passing through earlier months of the later half of 1932, but we find no improvement in economic condition and when the next report will be out perhaps the present year will be described as the blackest ever witnessed in the living memory of the world.

DISORGANISATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The report states the year witnessed, what might be regarded as an almost complete breakdown of monetary system of the world with the consequent disorganisation of international trade.

In order to encourage home industries and trade which were in some cases almost destroyed during the war, many nations set up tariff walls. This in turn adversely affected the international balance of trade and measures, such as inflation or debation of currencies or extensive borrowings were adopted to restore economic equilibrium. Gold Standard was thrown off and America compelled nations to make payments in gold.

INDIAN TEXTILE ESCAPES WORST ILLS.

During such a disastrous year the working results of the textile industry in India show a loss during the year under review, it has escaped the disasters which have overtaiken industries throughout the world.

The report states that the Indian cotton crop looks like during the shortest within the last 25 years compared with the acreage planted. This year's acreage has been placed by Government at 22352000 acres and the crop is estimated at 4096000 bales. The shortage of arrivals of Oomras and Bengals caused shorts to cover their foreign sales of these cottons and Oomra December/January at one time stood at a premium of Rs. 15 over Broach contract. The Indian Mill industry has been handicapped by the smallness of cotton crop and this handicap has been further increased through the imposition of a duty of Rs. 24½ per candy on imported cotton. This extra duty acts as a direct bounty to foreign manufacturers.

The report adds that were it not for this duty Egyptian and American cottons would be selling considerably cheaper than Indian cottons of the same staple and class and to this extent the duty may be said to have benefited growers of staple cotton in this country.

ERRONEOUS CONCLUSION.

This conclusion is an erroneous one, because in spite of import duty, Indian mills have bought large quantities of foreign cotton now estimated to the extent of 6 lac bales. Stocks of Indian cotton have materially increased and the premiuum of good staple has declined to nothing. Thus these imports have not only destroyed premiums of good staple of Indian cotton alone but in spite of a small crop there is no demand for Indian cotton. These accumulations of cotton will have adverse effect on the future trend of cotton prices and growers of cotton in this country will suffer considerably because the statistical weakness will not allow restoration of due parity.

THE POLITICAL FACTOR.

The cloth market during the year was influenced in varying degrees by political situation, cotton fluctuations and the world financial crisis. While the impetus given by the *Swadeshi* movement tended to help the local industry, the peculiar cotton position deterred merchants from making free purchases. The total stock of cloth which at the beginning of the year was 145,000 bales was reduced to 123,000 bales by the end of March. After the publication of the Budget, which did not impose a duty on Indian cloth, deliveries fell off and stocks began to accumulate and at the end of the year stock in Bombay was 132,000 bales. The report concludes that dark as this picture, may be, however, the textile industry in India has an inherent strength which ultimately will overcome obstacles, which now seem insurmountable.

The report contains proceedings of the annual general meeting held on 23rd February, abstracts of subjects dealt with by the Committee during the year and accounts of the Association. It also gives several useful table and statistics relating to the textile trade together with rules and regulations of the Association. Mill statement for 1931 and spinning and Weaving supplement is a good reference for dealers in shares of the textile industry and others connected with this industry.

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed overs, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

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Opp- Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

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THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

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Buy the BEST of Indian.

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If you have not tried them yet, do so and ask for cloths of:

HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WVG. MILLS Co. Ltd.

WESTERN INDIA SPG. & MFG. Co. Ltd.

CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.

Moolji Jetha Market, BOMBAY 2.

EDSU FABRICS

are always

See all the varieties at our shops

durable cheap and tasteful.

They solve the problem of those who want the very best in cloth, but who cannot afford to pay fancy prices.

9, Forbes St., **FORT,**

67, Esplanade Road, **FORT,**

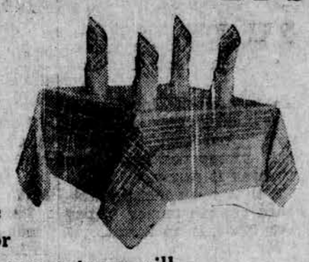
Victoria Gardens Road, **BYCULLA.**

For over fifty years the brains and art of EDSU technicians have been occupied in evolving ever finer and more interesting cloth. Fifty years of technical experiment and artistic research have gone into the fine fabrics you are offered to-day under the world-famous trade mark

THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

In the old days India could make cloth suitable for the whole civilized world, and now in 1932, fabrics such as EDSU are gradually putting our Land back into the position of fine supremacy which it ought to enjoy. EDSU, as the great pioneer of this progress, is proud to be Indian

EDSU FABRICS



for your house as well as for every kind of garment you will find EDSU most suitable and also very light in its demands on your pocket. While in one of our shops you will really enjoy yourself selecting from the EDSU range, and you will come away satisfied to a degree you have rarely experienced.

The fame of EDSU has grown up through these qualities

ECONOMY
DURABILITY
SMARTNESS
UTILITY

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Jeth Vad 5, 1988
Parsi—Deh 20, 1301
Muslim—Safar 18, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 3m.
Sunset—7hr. 19m.
Hightide—2-58, 15-41
Lowtide—8-46, 22-08

Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m. New Moon 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m. 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a.m.; Full moon, 18th July, 2h. 36m. a.m.

Corporation meeting, 3 p.m. (B.T.)
Harwood League: R. A. v 15th Fd. Bde., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
FRIDAY, June 24
S. S. "Maloja" with English mails of June 9 due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League: B. B. and C. I. Railway v. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
SATURDAY, June 25.
S. S. Cathay with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards v K. O. S. B.'s, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Man Of Mayfair". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Night Raid in Paris" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Sunny Side Up". Daily at 6 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "The Guardsman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "The Rogue Song". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "The Front Page". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "White Devil". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Mr. Trikamdas Hansraj Topranl, partner of Messrs. Hunsraj & Co., Freight Brokers, died at his residence at Gamdevi "Manek-Bhuwan" on 21-6-32. The Uthamna ceremony will take place on 23-6-32 at his residence at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilulimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Jalrea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday (29th instant)

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TWO BOMBAY POST OFFICES RE-OPEN.

The Barbhai Moholla and Null Bazar post offices which were closed owing to the disturbances will reopen with effect from today the 23rd instant and will resume normal business hours.

FOUND.

A third-class season ticket in the name of Mr. S. D. Nadkarni has been found, and the owner can take it from the office of the "Chronicle," during office hours.

LATE SIR ABBAS ALI BAIG.

The Council of the Young Men's Muslim Association has put on record its profound sorrow at the sudden death of Sir Abbas Ali Baig, and has expressed its heartfelt condolence to the family of the bereaved.

SATURDAY NEXT
PATHE CINEMA
HAS A TREAT IN STORE FOR YOU.
INA CLAIRE
JOAN BLONDELL, MADGE EVANS LOWELL SHERMAN, DAVID MANNERS.
IN
"THE GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR THEM"
THE STORY OF THREE GOLD DIGGERS OUT FOR A LITTLE QUICK SILVER.
FINE AND FURIOUS FUN OF THE MOST REFINED ORDER.
YOU SIMPLY MUST SEE THIS FILM.

MIXED BAG OF RIOT ACCUSED IN COURT

MAGISTRATE ORDERS HANDCUFFS TO BE REMOVED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Wednesday saw peacefully restored in the city after several weeks of rioting. The heavy rains have also contributed a great deal to this happy end.

Tram cars were running briskly no doubt partly on account of the rains.

Businessmen are, however, panick-stricken still and do not proceed to the riot-affected areas to transact business. They meet at some place of safety, in the Fort or in restaurants, to do urgent business. It will therefore take some time before business is properly resumed.

HANDCUFFS IN COURT

Magistrate Orders Removal

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mohamed Din Buddhoo, a Muslim, who was arrested by the local C. I. D. yesterday on a charge of murder and robbery, was produced before Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, today.

Sub-inspector Kobji of the C. I. D. applied for a remand of the accused in custody for 14 days.

The arrested man was brought to the court in handcuff.

Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy brought the fact to the notice of the court.

The police officer said that removal of handcuffs would involve serious risk.

The magistrate ordered the removal of the handcuffs so long as the man was in the court room and the handcuffs were removed.

The remand application was granted by the court.

RIOT ACCUSED

Thirtytwo Muslims were remanded to jail custody for a further period of fourteen days by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

The accused were arrested by the Dongri police on June 8, in connection with the recent riots. They were arrested at Dongri Umarkhadi, Chunabhatti and Mohamed Ali Road and remanded to jail custody for 14 days.

As inquiries are not yet complete the police applied for their further remand to jail custody. The application was granted.

Another Muslim, "Khuda," was again remanded to police custody till July 5. The accused was arrested on May 31, at Pydhoni on suspicion of being connected with some murder. His clothes were blood-stained and he could not give a satisfactory explanation to the police about it.

The police want to send the man to tre police surgeon for medical examination to ascertain whether he is sane or a lunatic.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Ten Muslims and five Hindus arrested by the Mharbaudi police on charges of rioting, housebreaking and theft in Bhoiwada Parel Road and Khoja Street, were remanded to custidy till July 5.

Three more Muslims and one Hindu arrested in the same section and charged with riot, arson, housebreaking and theft, were also remanded to custody till July 5.

HUGE HAUL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Thirteen persons arrested in connection with the breaking open of a Marwadi shop on Sandhurst Road and looting property worth over Rs. 33,000 were produced in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day when the police applied for a remand of the suspects for a further period of fourteen days.

One of the suspects is a Pathan three are Hindus and the rest are Mahomedans.

Mr. Chunilal Setalwad, appearing on behalf of Gulam Khan Mohamud Husein, one of the suspects stated that he was a respectable man and was prepared to furnish a substantial bail.

Sub-inspector Pathan, of the C I. D., opposed the application and said that the police had information that some of the suspects were concerned in a murder case.

Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy, who appeared for Hydershah S. Husein, stated that his client was also a respectable person and was working as a mukadam. He was implicated in the case by his enemies.

The magistrate remanded all the suspected persons to custody till July 6.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT AT VITHAL WADI

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate Mazgaon Court convicted, to-day, Bhimsen Maniram and Subedar Singh Gopal Singh on charges of housebreaking and theft and sentenced the first to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. The second accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

Both the accused were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Sunday (May 15), the second day of the riots in Bombay at Vithal Wadi, while looting a Bidi-shop, owned by Mr. Alibhai Devji Khoja.

Sambhaji Anaji, a Police Naik, attached to the Princess Street Police Station stated that on the day in question he was on guard duty, at Sheikh Memon Street, with other constables under Sub-Inspector Kinre. At about 10 p.m. they came to know that a shop in Vithalvadi was being looted by some Mavalis. When the police reached the place all other persons except the two accused had disappeared. One of them was breaking open the shop. He had removed one plank and was removing another. The other accused was inside the shop. The witness arrested the man who was opening the shop. He then entered the shop and found the other man inside whom he also arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gordhandas, defence counsel, witness said that when on guard duty he was at a distance of about 50 paces from the shop. It was a Borah who gave the police the information.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty, and said that they were arrested while they were on the road.

MUSLIM FINED

For Frightening Hindu Woman

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Remarking that it seemed to him that the intention of the accused was more to frighten Hindu women particularly during the time of the riots Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, convicted Jalal Walli, a Mahomedan victoria driver and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25/.

The accused was arrested on June 16 on the complaint of a woman named Yesoobai. It appears the complainant was going along Kharwa Lane, Golpitha. It began to rain and she was opening the umbrella when the accused snatched the umbrella and kept it in his victoria.

The Magistrate remarked that in ordinary times he would have bound over the accused for such an offence. But considering that the offence was committed during times of riots and as it seemed to him that the intention of the accused was more to frighten the woman the Magistrate convicted and sentenced rim to pay a fine of Rs. 25/.

Tramway Passenger Fined.

On Tuesday last before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ld., prosecuted a passenger named Fr. F N Pereira for a breach of the Company's Transfer Regulations. On the accused pleading guilty his Worship fined him Rs. 5.

HINDU CITIZENS' APPEAL.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber writes under Wednesday's date:—

"The following gentlemen have also signed the appeal, issued on the 20th instant by the leading Hindu citizens of Bombay to their co-religionists:—

Dr. Poonsey H. Meishri, Mr. Chhotalal Kilachand, and Mr. Kanji G. Buddhadev.

Gambers' Birthday Concession

will commence very shortly when we will offer our own publications consisting of Prof. Gambers' famous series (38 books in number) on "Health and Sane Sex Living" at Half Price, and hundreds of other STANDARD BOOKS on Health, Physical Culture etc., at 25 per cent. discount. Write for our "JUNE, 1932" catalogue to make a selection of books you will like to have during the concession. The catalogue is sent gratis and postfree. It is a mine of information in itself in that it gives numerous extracts from and detailed contents of Gambers' Books. Do not fail to write for it to-day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO., Publishers, AMRITSAR.

BREACH OF CURFEW ORDER

Two Persons Convicted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Over a dozen persons including several Bohras arrested by Sergeant Brown of the Pydhoni Police on the night of June 10 for breaking the Curfew Order were tried by Mr. Oscar Brown Additional Presidency Magistrate Mazgaon Court to-day.

Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy, who appeared for most of the accused, pleaded that they were arrested while they were returning from various mosques in the locality after saying their "Isha" prayers.

THREE PERSONS ACQUITTED

Mohmad Ali Adamji, Mohammed Hussein Moosabhoy and Ibrahim Ahmed, were acquitted by the Magistrate who accepted the plea of their having gone to the mosques for saying prayers.

"RETURNING HOME FROM FORT SHOP."

Yakoob Ali Mohamed who was charged for the same offence said that he had his shop in the Fort, and was returning home. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default six weeks' imprisonment.

"WENT TO TAKE MEALS."

Shamuddin Ismailji pleaded that he went to a hotel to take his meals. He would not have done it if the hotel were not open. The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

FOUR MORE ACQUITTED.

Sharia Fardoon, a Persian teashop-keeper in Abdul Rehman street and three others who were charged for the same offence were also acquitted.

RELEASE SIKHS AND RETURN KIRPANS

Bombay Guru Singh Sbaha's Demand

The following resolutions have been passed at a general meeting of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay.

The restrictions imposed upon Kirpan by the Government of Bombay are nothing but direct interference in religious matters. The word Kirpan means a sword as is described by Guru Gobind Singh in Bachittar Natak, and is found in different English and Sanskrit dictionaries, and is made clear by the Punjab High Court in its judgment in case No. 1612 (1924). It is altogether absurd to cal it a Kirpan the blade of which is only 9" long.

Sikhs who are arrested and convicted for carrying Kirpans, recently, here in Bombay, have morally, committed no offence, and we heartily congratulate them for their suffering for the sake of religion.

Government is requested to release all such Sikhs, and to return the Kirpans seized, and also to remove the restrictions imposed upon the lengths of Kirpans, as such restrictions cannot be and will not be observed."

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE

Pomarrel Wins

LONDON, June 22.

At Newcastle to-day the Northumberland Plate (run over a distance of two miles) resulted as follows:—

POMARREL	1
MANBO	2
ROI DE PARIS	3

Ten ran. Won by short-head. Neck separated second and third.

The following were starting prices:—

8|1 Pomarrel; 10|1 Manbo; 5|2 Roi De Paris.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMEN RELEASED "ON PAROLE"

Re-Arrested For Breach Of Police Order

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Messrs. Kantilal Shah, Nagindas Doshi, Harichand Joshi, Shanker D. Karelekar, R. S. Naidu and D. Desai who were arrested some time back under the Emergency Fowers Ordinance were released this evening "on parole"

The first five were served with orders to report themselves to the police within ten minutes after their release, and they were re-arrested for disobeying the same.

10 MINUTES' FREEDOM

Landlord Rearrested And Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Congress worker and landlord of Hubli who was arrested in Bombay about a month ago and detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Ordinance was set free yesterday and re-arrested within ten minutes of his release. He was charged today before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner requiring him to report himself to Superintendent Godwin at the Head Police Office within 10 minutes of the service of the order.

Sergeant Develin attached to the Lamington Road Police in his evidence stated that at about 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday he served an order of the Police Commissioner on the accused requiring him to report himself to Superintendent Godwin at the Head Police Office within ten minute sof the service of the order. The accused signed the order but did notreport himself to the police. Witness arrested him 10 minutes after the service of the order.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he did not want to report himself to the police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

OFFICER COMMANDING

Arrested And Remanded

A doctor, alleged to be the Officer, commanding of the B. P. C. C. Volunteers, who was arrested yesterday, was placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, under Section 17, Clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The police wanted time to make inquiries in the case as they wanted to scrutinise the documents recovered from the accused. The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody till June 25.

One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/- was the sentence passed on a Congressman by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for disobeying the Police Commissioner's Order directing him to report himself.

The accused was released on parole yesterday afternon, and served with an order to report himself. As he failed to do so within the time specified in the order he was arrested by the police as soon as he left the Commissioner's Office.

Missing Persons

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

I have received anxious enquiries from the frienhs and relatives of the persons who are reported to be missing during the riot as per list given hereunder. Any information about their whereabouts may kindly be given to us.

Mr. Balaram Madhavrao (aged 40)

Mr. Jagdishchandra (Aged 18)

Mr. Shantaram alias Gajanan Parashram (Aged 28)

BARRISTER AND POLICE INSPECTOR

Mr. Pardiwala To Send Complaint To Commissioner

Questioned as to what he proposed to do in the matter of the allegations which he made against the Inspector-Incharge of the Lamington Road Police Station, in the course of a trial at the Girgaum Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Pardivala yesterday told our representative, in an interview, as follows:—

"There were two alternative courses open to me. I had either to take legal proceedings against the inspector myself, or report the matter to the head of the police with a request to institute a departmental inquiry."

"On the advice of several of my senior professional brothers and particularly on that of Mr. Taraporevala, the acting Advocate General, I have decided to take the latter course. Accordingly, I shall send a written complaint, to-morrow, to the Police Commissioner, Sir Patrick Kelly. I have already seen him, twice, personally, in the matter."

DOUBLE PICKETING?

Congress And Commercial

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The cloth market workers strike continues, and they are not in a mood to resume work unless their grievances are redressed. It is reported that the strikers intend to picket the principal cloth markets of the city in case black legs are employed.

Four persons, who were arrested yesterday at the Mulji Jetha Market, were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of picketing.

Three of them, who apologised were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30/- each. The other accused was given six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Pressman Works As Picket And Gets Jail

BOMBAY, Tuesday

An employee of the Government Central Press was convicted and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court to-day.

The charge against the accused was that he assisted the operations of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee by picketing cloth shops at Girgaum. He was arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Tuesday morning.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he was paid annas eight by a Bania to do the job which he did without knowing the consequences. The Magistrate rejected the defence plea and sentenced the accused as above.

Two Volunteers Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two volunteers were arrested at the Mulji Jetha market on a charge of picketing.

Released But Re-Arrested Immediately

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Six congressmen, who were detained in the Byculla jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released this evening. Five of them were re-arrested immediately as they failed to report themselves to their divisional Police Superintendent. An order of the Commissioner of Police was served on the sixth congressman ordering him to abstain from taking part in the Congress activities.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The World's Greatest Singer
LAWRENCE TIBBETT
IN M. G. M.'s ALL-COLOUR DRAMA
THE
ROGUE SONG
8 —SONG HITS— 8
with
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
LAUREL & HARDY.
—NEXT SATURDAY—
DOROTHY MACKAIL
IN HER LATEST SUCCESS
ONCE A SINNER

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"Your Husband is Not Very Bright!"
—and She agreed!
The mad, merry comedy of the actor who plays his hardest role to test his wife's love.
The event of the season—the talkie debut of
ALFRED LUNT
LYNN FONTANNE
In a picturization of their greatest stage success
THE GUARDSMAN
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ROLAND YOUNG
ZASU PITTS
Also A Musical Colourtone Novelty
BENNY RUBIN in
CRAZY HOUSE
—NEXT SATURDAY—
THE PRESTON STURGES STAGE HIT!
STRICTLY DISHONORABLE
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

GOING IN MOTOR-CAR CONSTITUTES LOITERING ON ROAD?

Magistrate Holds It Is Breach Of Curfew Order And Convicts A Man

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Does moving about in a motor car during the Curfew hours constitute a breach of that order? This question was decided by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day, when Prabhu Narasayya was charged with the breach of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order.

The man was arrested at 11 p.m. on June 12, while going in a motor car bearing a Hyderabad State number on Kalbadevi Road. He was arrested by the Princess Street Police who asked him why he was moving about at that hour. He failed to give a satisfactory explanation.

Questioned by the Magistrate, if going about in a car came under the definition of loitering on the road, Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor said that the order was very explicit on the point and loitering or even remaining on the road was prohibited. He submitted that going in a car also constituted a breach of the order. That was why when the order was in force tram cars were not allowed to run after the Curfew hour.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, but in view of the fact that he had passed all the time since his arrest in custody he sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

TWO MORE CONVICTED

Two more persons were given the same sentence for a similar offence.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
MURDERER ESCAPES!
SIRENS SCREAM, MACHINE GUNS SPUTTER AS A MAN HUNT BEGINS, AND CRACK REPORTERS PAINT THE TOWN RED WITH THE SCOOP OF THE YEAR.
THE MOST AMAZING DRAMATIC THRILL THE SCREEN HAS KNOWN
THE FRONT PAGE
WITH
ADOLPHE MENJOU, PAT O'BRIEN,
MARY BRIAN, EDWARD EVERETT HORTON, GEORGE E. STONE, MAE CLERK AND SLIM SUMMERVILLE
A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER.
THE FRONT PAGE WAS HONOURED BY A SPECIAL COMMAND PERFORMANCE BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON LAST WEEK.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
CONTAINING EXCLUSIVE RECORD OF
1932 DERBY
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE. Phone 41561.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932

AN ARMAMENT HOLIDAY

It should not be altogether a matter of regret that there are new difficulties in the way of the Lausanne Conference owing to the unbending attitude of the United States in linking the question of the cancellation of war debts with disarmament. As we pointed out yesterday the question of disarmament cannot be separated from that of cancellation of debts. The latest messages state that both Mr. Hugh Gibson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have reached an agreement on the point and that the latter approves of the American view-point. M. Herriot, it is stated, insists on being given some sort of guarantee for future security against German aggression. This has been an obsession with France for a long time, but for many years to come, as things stand at present, there can be no fear of Germany taking the aggressive against France. We are afraid that the American proposals for a ten per cent. reduction in armaments will not much help matters, but the United States itself has no clean conscience, for it has increased its expenditure on armaments enormously after the war and has generally kept pace with Europe.

ARMED AGAINST WHOM?

The post-war economic conditions have become chaotic and depressing, chiefly owing to the enormous amounts which are wasted by the European countries in arming against each other. France is the greatest offender in this respect. Not only has she armed herself to the teeth against a broken and almost bankrupt Germany but she has made the Danubian countries spend disproportionately large amounts for similar purposes, and thus we have the strange and amazing spectacle of all Europe, armed against nobody in particular, while people are starving and the numbers of unemployed are leaping up everywhere. Sir Norman Angell wrote long ago that the business of war never pays, even the victor. As an example of it, we see France, despite her enormous gold hoards, in the grip of an unnatural economic depression which has hit every country in the world alike.

ONLY TINKERING.

A ten per cent. reduction in armaments will be mere tinkering with the problem. It will not effectively help the chief object of the Lausanne Conference. That object briefly is to concert measures for the cure of the present depression which is driving people all over the world to a revolution by cancelling debts which none can pay. France must realise that Germany will never again pay a single additional mark by way of reparations and it is difficult to understand the 'non possumus' attitude that has been taken up by M. Herriot. Germany is in danger of revolution and the ground is being prepared for the return of the Hohenzollerns. It is difficult to believe that France can be foolish enough to help such a consummation, even indirectly. Wisdom lies in strengthening the hands of German Socialists and cutting the ground from under the feet of the Junker class.

IRRESISTIBLE.

We are drawn to the irresistible conclusion that, not only moderation, but sweet reasonableness, will pay France in the long run.

Mr. Gibson is on unassailable ground when he repeats that Europe is "spending more on armaments than would suffice for the whole service of debts." An "armament holiday" alone will release large amounts for social service and nation-building departments. A few years ago when M. Litvinoff broached the subject of complete disarmament at Geneva he was laughed out of court and Sir Austen Chamberlain thought it proper to snub him. Since then the whole capitalist system has suffered such a severe shock and matters have now reached such a crisis that gradual disarmament as an international policy has become inevitable.

Indecent Hustling

The way the question of Burma's separation from India is being hustled is grossly unfair and even indecent. Nominally Burma is called upon to make her own free choice at the next general elections in November, but the choice has been restricted in a variety of ways. It is obviously impossible for Burma to make a real choice between separation and federation without knowing what will be her exact status in either case. The constitution for a separated Burma is not yet definitely settled, and much less is known of her rights as a member of the Federation. On the other hand certain questions which favour separation seem to have been definitely settled. For instance, it appears from the Premier's final speech at the Burma R. T. Conference and from the more recent speech of Lord Peel at the Burma Dinner, that it is not open to Burma to secede at any time from the Federation after once choosing to join it, though this question ought to have been left to be considered by the Federation itself and Burma. If it is open to Burma now to stand out of the Federation, we fail to see why that right should not belong to her in the future.

DEFECTIVE ROLLS.

That is not all. Not only is Burma compelled to make a premature choice between separation and federation at the next general elections, but the voters' rolls to be used at the elections are said to be hopelessly defective and specially unfavourable to the anti-separationists. These rolls were prepared at a time when Burma was plunged into the chaos of rebellion and when a large section of the people had boycotted the Council and did not care whether the rolls were full or not. Now that all parties are confronted with extremely grave questions, they are naturally keen on contesting the next elections and demand that new and full rolls of voters should be prepared. If only because the next elections are in the nature of a referendum and great issues are at stake, Government ought to have readily consented to the demand for new rolls. But they did not; nor did they take prompt steps to rectify the mistakes or to make good the omissions in the rolls on their own initiative. Instead they expressly refused to prepare new rolls agreeing only to make specific alterations in the present ones if the parties concerned made out a case for such alterations, thus throwing on the scattered, poor and ill-educated people the burden of remedying the errors due to official laxity.

HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE.

If the errors were only a few such a procedure would have been tolerable. But it is contended by the public that during the rebellion the people of a large number of villages had to migrate to other villages, with the result that the villages named in the electoral rolls no longer exist and their inhabitants are now found in other areas in whose rolls their names cannot naturally appear. In these circumstances it is obvious that the official method of amending the rolls cannot be adequate.

LOADED DICE.

If the Government of Burma persist in their refusal to prepare new rolls, the people will have good ground to complain, that the Government, as the Council of the All-Burmese Associations complains, are "doing everything in their power to thwart the united demand of the public." If the people of Burma must make a choice between separation and federation before knowing all the implications of either, the choice should be otherwise at least as real and free as possible and the dice not loaded against federation.

TACTFUL

It is a tactful move on the part of the Free State Government to allow a year's grace for the collection of arrears of the land annuities. It has decided to stay proceedings against farmers for the payment of the 1931 arrears, in cases where the Land Commissioner is satisfied that the default has arisen from circumstances beyond the control of the farmers concerned. Such cases will be many. For 1930-31 the unpaid annuities amounted to £19,000. For 1931|32 the total of unrecovered payments is expected to amount to £146,000, this heavy rise in arrears indicating the growing inability of the farmers to pay, although during 1931 the Free State had made an additional agricultural grant of £750,000 to enable the farmers to stave off hard conditions.

Mr. de Valera's promise not to pass on to Britain the land annuities did not mean that his Government will also remit the payments due from the farmers. His contention is that the annual tribute, exacted by Britain under an unfair agreement, should be utilised for the promotion of Irish agriculture and industry. The year's moratorium allowed to the farmers is sure to prove popular in the Free State—and the de Valera Government will fight the annuities issue with the British Government, conscious that it has the whole-hearted support of the farming industry in Southern Ireland.

Over the question of land annuities the fight with Britain will be long and arduous. It is a matter in regard to which the "National" Government of Britain can successfully scare the average British voter. We shall not be surprised if vigorous propaganda is set afoot in the Tory Press that de Valera and his colleagues mean to rob the British people of what is, by solemn treaty, due to them. But there is no doubt that ultimately Britain will have to agree to a solution of the problem in conformity with the Free State's demand.

CAN INDIA DEFEAT ENGLAND?

Prospects Of First Test Match At Lord's

(By "Not Out")

The stage is set for the First Test Match which begins on Saturday (June 25) at Lord's between India and England. English critics have been so favourably impressed by the performances of our players that they have urged the selectors to choose an eleven that will uphold the traditions of English cricket. In doing so the Selection Committee have paid a great compliment to the Indian team, which will be opposed by the best players in Engand at the present time. Even against the South Africans who have greater experience of Test Cricket, such a strong team was never pitted, and if the weather is kind All-India is sure to put up a bold fight.

WEATHER, IMPORTANT FACTOR.

The historic ground at Lord's has been the scene of many notable encounters. Heavy rain, however, can turn a perfect wicket into one which helps the bowlers on a nasty day in June. Provided the weather conditions do not prove a serious handicap, the Indians who have already played against the M. C. C. on the same ground recently, should turn the experience to good account. Three days are not long enough to complete a Test Match at Lord's when the weather is fine, especially on a batsman's wicket.

The strength of the English team lies in the batting. With Jardine, Sutcliffe, Holmes, Paynter, Hammond and Woolley, the prospects of a big total seem assured unless Amar Singh, Nissar, Nazir Ali and Naidu play havoc with the ball. Ames, the wicket-keeper, can also bat well. Among the bowlers Brown (Surrey) is the googly man. Robbins, the Middlesex amateur, made a successful debut in Test Cricket by taking 5 wickets for 79 runs against the South Africans in the Second Test Match at Lord's in 1929. Voce, the Notts fast bowler, is spoken of as Larwood's successor. Bowes, the Yorkshire giant is another speed merchant. Hammond and Woolley are useful change bowlers. The former like Naidu is deadly with the new ball.

PROBABLE INDIAN TEAM.

Capt. C. K. Naidu is expected to captain the Indian team. Wazir Ali, Palia, Nazir Ali, Amar Singh, Navle, Colah, Jehangir Khan, Mahomed Nissar, Naomal and Lal Singh are likely to be in the team chosen. The Maharaja of Porbunder and Prince Ghanshyamsinjhi, should stand down, as neither is good enough to participate in a Test Match.

The weather and the luck of the toss should be the deciding factors on Saturday. The Indian bowlers will have to take great care of Sutcliffe, who is in irresistible form at present. Woolley, Holmes and Hammond are others that need careful watching. They are batsmen of ripe experience, familiar with every type of bowling. Paynter, who scored a century for Lancashire against the Indian team, is also a difficult customer to dislodge. He is a left-handed batsman with a stolid defence.

BIG ENGLISH TOTAL EXPECTED.

I expect the English team to put up a total of 400 in the first innings. Should Naidu and Wazir Ali rise to the occasion they are sure to delight the spectators at Lord's with their graceful batting. When South Africa has lost the "rubber" against England after years of experience in Test Cricket, we in India would not be surprised to hear of the defeat of our team against such a strong English XI. Cricket enthusiasts here would be more than satisfied if India puts up a gallant fight in her first venture in international cricket.

ALL-INDIA AVERAGES.

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the All-India team in the first-class matches (including that against Norfolk) played so far:—

BATTING.

	Innings played.	Not out.	Highest score.	Runs.	Averages.
Naidu	15	3	125	726	60.5
Amar Singh	6	2	131*	153	38.3
Wazir Ali	12	3	132	327	36.3
Jehangir Khan	7	1	68	192	32.0
Nazir Ali	9	.	109	278	30.9
Palia	14	2	56	350	29.2
Colah	12	.	96	322	26.8
Lall Singh	6	1	29	100	20.0
Navle	12	1	64	215	19.5
Naomal	17	4	64	253	19.5
Joginder Singh	6	.	27	88	14.6
Kapadia	6	1	37	67	13.4
Godambe	3	1	16	25	12.5
Nissar	8	4	26	41	10.3
Marshall	4	.	30	39	9.6
Limbdi	7	.	35	64	9.1
Gulam Mahomed	6	1	7	9	1.8
Porbander	3	.	2	2	....

*Not out.

BOWLING.

	Wickets.	Runs.	Average
Nissar	32	290	9.1
Jehangir Khan	25	308	12.3
Wazir Ali	2	28	14.0
Amar Singh	34	555	16.3
Nazir Ali	16	322	20.1
Naidu	13	356	27.4
Godambe	3	87	29.0
Palia	6	253	42.2
Naomal	3	145	48.3
Gulam Mahomed	2	119	59.5
med	2	119	59.5
Colah	0	13	....

Notes of the Day

The New Slogan.

It is all very well for Mr. Stanley Baldwin to advise people to spend money freely, especially at a time when they cannot. A few years ago the advice was the other way about and the virtues of thrift were dinned into our ears. When there is so much deflation and there is scarcity of money, when people are out of employment and those who are employed cannot get even their reduced wages properly, it is a counsel of perfection to ask them to spend freely. This is superfluous advice, for now the Indian Services will put in their claim for some more allowances. Some years ago when the Bombay Council Hall resounded with Mr. Jayakar's neatly turned periods, he mentioned about 48 different kinds of allowances which came to the lot of hard-working Services. They will be glad if a few more are added to the modest list. Should our suggestion be acceptable to these Secretariat Napoleons, their new claim must be based on Mr. Baldwin's patriotic advice and it may be called "Spend More" Allowance.

Vandalism.

It is difficult to understand why the Kolaba Police have demolished the Chirner Minar raised as a memorial to the men who lost their lives last year. There was nothing offensive in it, and the names of all the victims were mentioned. If it could be tolerated for over six months, we do not know why a column with such poignant and tragic memories should have been pulled down. The least that can be said is that it is a sacrilege, and an insult to the whole public. We are sure, the Government of Bombay cannot have sanctioned such an act of vandalism, and the matter must not be allowed to rest where it is, but must be taken to the highest tribunal, if necessary, and the guilty brought to book.

Deserved Rebuke.

Needless and perhaps deliberate delays in answering questions put to Government by Legislative Councillors have been as common a feature of the "Reformed" Councils as the practice of giving evasive and otherwise unsatisfactory answers. When two simple questions asked by Mr. C.Y. Chintamani in the U. P. Council were put off by Government without any satisfactory reason, even the President of the Council had to administer a strong rebuke to the officials concerned. On the questions asked for particulars about the health of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and certain other Congress leaders the President rightly remarked that questions like this could and should be promptly answered. Another question asked by Mr. Chintamani was whether or not district officers had been asked by Government or any member thereof to assist in obtaining financial support for the "Pioneer." Why should there be any delay in answering such a simple and straight question?

"The Chief Weapon."

A Madras Government Communique says: "In practical effect proceedings under the Ordinances have been almost entirely limited to prosecutions of picketing, as its organisers have announced that it is the chief weapon of Civil Disobedience." The cat is out of the bag! We can now understand the nature of the offensive against pickets who want to prevent the sale of foreign piecegoods in India. If that is the main reason for the severe beating of pickets in some places in the Southern Presidency, we wonder what the Government will do when the Ordinances lapse. Picketing was no offence before the ordinances, and it was one of the main planks of Congress platform. This shows that the Government attach as much importance to boycott as the Congress does.

Inexcusable Delay.

The Rajah of Sarila, in the course of a letter to the "Times" supports the suggestion that, if the States are unable to agree among themselves with regard to the distribution of seats between the States, the question may be referred to an impartial tribunal such as the Davidson Committee. Apart from the personnel of the arbitrating committee, the general suggestion about the procedure has been before the British Government for months past, But, just at present, neither the Government, nor the Princes seem disposed to expedite the matter. Delay may suit the tactics of both but is dangerous to the people. The States' people will do well to press upon the Princes the urgent need for quick decisions. The people's interests should not be allowed to suffer because of the lethargic and indifferent ways of the Princes.

CLOTH MARKET LABOURERS ON STRIKE

Merchants' Attempt To Recruit Blacklegs Proves Futile

Bombay, Wednesday.

The strike of the market workers and porters is still continuing. There was strict picketing at the gates of the markets and in the adjoining lanes to-day. Some of the merchants tried to remove their goods with the help of outside labourers and tried to requisition the aid of taxi-drivers victoria-drivers etc. In a number of cases the taxi-drivers and the victoria-drivers themselves as soon as they were approached by the pickets or the workers refused to carry the goods and went away. Thus the efforts of the merchants were foiled by active picketing maintained by the strikers and by the sympathy evinced for them by the other workers.

CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday afternoon the Union leaders were invited by the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association for negotiations. The representatives of the workers went and discussed the different points of the demands with them. The Association has promised to consider them.

The workers held a meeting in the evening in the office of the Union and reaffirmed their resolve to continue their strike till all their demands were conceded. The picket who was arrested yesterday was fined Rs. 2 this morning.

DOCK STRIKE ECHO

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Usmankhan Yacubkhan was arrested yesterday at Frere Road in connection with the murder of a custom's peon during the dock workers' strike in March last.

The police applied for a remand of the accused to custody as they wanted to make inquiries The magistrate granted the application.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

wal Nationalist of 23 drawing Rs. 250 p.m."

* * *

Culture and nationalism that look for obedient and hard-working wives in these days are rather behind the times. If you want to be cultured and nationalistic you must expect your wife to be emancipated from these old fashioned qualities.

Tipsy-Cake

The Archbishop of York hopes that the "opportunity provided by Mahatmaji's message may be taken advantage of for some new gesture of goodwill from the side of the British Government." We also hope so. But we may mention also that the old gesture exists only in His Grace's imagination.

* * *

Sir Fazli Hussain boasts that he was one of the people who had the courage to say "No" to the Congress. Perhaps it would have required rather more courage to say "Yes."

* * *

"Briefly put" said Sir Fazli, "his work consisted of principles, methods and execution." But he was not abashed, all the same, to admit that the principles on which he works were taken from the Congress.

* * *

He adopted all the principles except the one that mattered most.

* * *

The Persian Government has endowed a chair for Persian culture at Shantineketan in honour of Dr. Tagore's visit to Persia. The report that Mr. G. K. Nariman will be invited to occupy the chair is as yet unconfirmed.

* * *

"The dangers that threaten Europe are so patent to most people that Mr. MacDonald's plea on opening the Lausanne Conference for an absence of long drawn-out, irritating and pettifogging discussions seemed superfluous."

Perhaps it was but Mr. MacDonald wouldn't be Mr. MacDonald if he didn't say something that was superfluous.

* * *

The fact is that Mr. MacDonald considers all speeches that last more than ten minutes as superfluous unless he makes them himself. He made the same plea at the R. T. C. and backed it by quite a number of long speeches.

* * *

The ideal Conference would be one which began with a long speech by Mr. MacDonald and immediately ended with another long speech by Mr. MacDonald.

* * *

Wonderful stories are being retailed about the burning of the French oil liner "Georges Philippar." The vessel, it is said, was delayed for three days at Suez to take on board an important passenger who turned out to be Trotsky,—in disguise, of course.

* * *

Trotsky, continues this amazing tale, was on a mission to Japan to urge the Japanese to attack Manchuria. Rather superfluous, one would think. The Japanese were not in much need of any urging.

* * *

However, the Communist members of the crew thought otherwise and arranged for the Soviet tanker to be near at hand and take them off after they had set fire to the Georges Philippar. The weak point here is that the Soviet tanker also rescued the passengers which, of course, wicked scoundrels like Communists would never have troubled to do.

* * *

Another weak point is the mystery as to how the Communist members of the crew of the "Georges Philippar" managed to communicate their intentions to the Captain of the Soviet tanker. But one ought not to worry about these details when hearing a story of Communist wickedness.

* * *

And in the end, what became of Trotsky? Was he rescued or was he burnt or drowned? Or is he still in Turkey writing his history of the revolution and the birth of the Soviet Republic.

* * *

ANOTHER CHORUS GIRL?

Ginwalla Sings The Empire Time

—"Free Press Journal."

Only it wasn't Ginwala that sang but Chatterjee and he sang the Empire tune, not the time.

* * *

According to Mr. Philip Spratt you "cannot dictate to a British student" because "he is brought up in a spirit of liberty." The Indian student ought to understand the distinction but being naturally "cussed" he doesn't.

* * *

Another matrimonial problem:

"WANTED—A fairskinned girl of good family except Ghosh (Kulin preferred) for a qualified bachelor in decent Government service."

* * *

Why this objection to a Ghosh, what is a "qualified bachelor" and what is "decent Government service" All these questions require to be answered, especially the last. Is there any Government service that can be described as indecent?

* * *

Another advertisement in the same paper calls for

"An obedient and hard-working beautiful matric student girl of simple habits, between 14 and 15, knowing music, for a fair, healthy and cultured Arya Agar-

(Continued in Co. 6.)

"TOLERATED DADAS"

Their Extirpation Is Essential To The Future Safety Of The City

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Confidence is being slowly restored in the City, we are told. People are moving about more freely, shops have opened and are opening in larger numbers day by day, and the Curfew Order has been allowed to lapse without any apparent untoward effects. So there is good reason to justify the expectation that the strife which disturbed the City and paralysed its commercial and social life for so long, is really at end. But we cannot assume yet, too confidently, that the causes which set the conflagration going and the fearful feelings of enmity and bitterness which were created during the time it lasted, have been entirely dissipated.

MIGRATING SHOPKEEPERS.

There are still places where people are afraid to return and open their shops. I am told that some traders have decided definitely to migrate and establish themselves in other localities and it will be a long time before certain areas, where the strife has been thickest and bitterest, will resume their old aspect and be a common meeting place of Hindu and Mussalman without thought of religious enmity and jealousy.

Even yesterday a Bhayya was cruelly stabbed by three Muslims in Morland Road and on Sunday a Moghul was fatally stabbed by a gang of Hindu hooligans in such a broad and crowded thoroughfare as Sandhurst Road. These things cause people still to ask one another anxiously: "When is it going to end?" and "Are we in danger of another outburst?"

NO NEED FOR PESSIMISM.

There is no need to fall into a pessimistic mood. Stray incidents are the natural aftermath of what has happened. But it is certainly rather disturbing to the public equanimity that, when it was supposed that all trouble of this kind was over, fresh outrages should not only occur, but even be possible, in such populous localities. I do not think they are indicative of any resurgence of communal feeling such as that which kept the City at fever heat for nearly a month. And if the authorities remain vigilant and do not too easily or quickly relax their measures of precaution and control, and leaders of the two communities and their neutral friends continue their efforts to establish friendly relations, there need be no fear of a serious outbreak.

MORLAND ROAD OUTRAGE.

These two outrages of Sunday and Tuesday do, however, seem to indicate that the work of cleaning up the City has not been as thorough as it ought to be, and as it will have to be, if we are to be protected in the future from Hooliganism in the guise of Communalism.

Morland Road is usually a very crowded thoroughfare. In normal times, presumably, it would be impossible for such an outrage as that which occurred on Tuesday to occur. This was not a case of one man inflicting a sudden stab wound and then running away. Three men attacked the victim and after assaulting him with blows, inflicted ten stab wounds before they left him, thinking, no doubt, they had finished him off. Not the least alarming feature of this affair is that the three assailants, who must have committed this brutal crime in the sight of a good many people, were able to make good their escape. And this seems to suggest that in this locality, at any rate, one of the worst phenomena of the communal mentality that develops during these disturbances still exists—the attitude of indifference, if not of actual acquiescence and approval of bystanders, residents and shopkeepers in whose presence these crimes are committed.

NEST OF GOONDAS.

Morland Road belongs to one of the worst hooligan localities in Bombay. The hotels and stables which abound in Bellasis Road, Morland Road and contiguous streets are infested by loafers and goondas, always ready for any sort of mischief, depending for their livelihood on what they can earn either for or by committing crimes of all kinds. At the height of the disturbances attention was drawn to this fact in the columns of the "Chronicle" by a correspondent, who is an old resident in the neighbourhood and can speak with experience and authority on the subject. This is one of the plague spots of Bombay, and it is absolutely essential, if we are to have a clean city in the future, that it should be combed out and cleaned up.

It would be interesting to know what has been done, if only in a tentative way, towards this desirable and essential consummation during the recent disturbances.

"TOLERATED AREAS."

Incidentally, I may say that the existence of the "tolerated areas" in the neighbourhood provides a prolific breeding ground for criminals of the type who become flagrantly active during times of public disturbance, such as we have recently witnessed, and during other times are incessantly pursuing their profession of practical blackmail and general blackguardism, mostly under the control of "tolerated" Dadas. Until some Police Commissioner comes along with the courage and capacity to conduct a merciless campaign against these social cankers and the human pests who thrive on them, and make an end of the tolerated areas and all the other pestilential thugs that have to be tolerated along with them, these plague spots will continue to be a reproach to the City and a terror to its population.

IN SANDHURST ROAD!

The incident in Sandhurst Road on Sunday and the fact of its occurrence being possible is equally, if not more, disturbing. In this case, a gang of hooligans armed with lathis set upon a party of three Moghuls in Sandhurst Road at 4-30 in the afternoon. Two of the Moghuls managed to escape, but the third was brutally battered to unconsciousness and died after admission to the hospital.

We have become so accustomed to incidents of this kind during the past month that this affair is likely to pass without more notice than an expression of anxiety as to whether it indicates an imminent recrudescence of disorder. It requires to be very closely investigated. There was justification when the riots were at their height and assaults and murders were running into scores and hundreds every day for some indifference as to how and by whom they were committed. It was impossible, it may be contended, for the police at such a time to follow up every case of stabbing and assault.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

But this is a different case. The riots are at an end. The situation is obviously under complete control and comparative calm has reigned for several days, when in broad daylight, in one of the most open thoroughfares in the city, a gang of hooligans armed with lathis set on a peaceful passenger and belabour him to death; and, apparently, make good their escape. There are parts of Sandhurst Road that border on localities which are anything but savoury in their reputation, but the spot where this outrage took place is not only itself of the highest respectability, but it runs through an equally respectable locality. On each side of the thoroughfare are public institutions and the road itself at the time when the incident occurred is always crowded on Sundays with people making for Chowpatty Sands. This particular part of Sandhurst Road, too, it should be mentioned, was practically free from trouble.

HOW WAS IT POSSIBLE?

In such circumstances and in such a place how was it possible that such a crime could take place? Where were the police? How was it that these hooligans were moving about in a gang armed with lathis? Where did they come from? These and many other questions ought to be put to the police officers in charge of the locality by the Commissioner, who, it is to be hoped, will make a searching investigation into the affair.

Personally, though I may be wrong, I do not read this crime as being one of a communal nature. It is difficult to believe that these men came out to vent their communal spleen by wreaking vengeance on any Muslim they found to be an easy victim, regardless of his identity. There is a strong probability that the victim in this case had been marked out for murder. But that, of course, is in the nature of speculation. It may be a wrong deduction which could only be tested by such investigation as only the police can make. What is alarming is that the occurrence of such an incident, while the atmosphere is still murky with feelings of resentment and bitterness, might have provoked a resumption of the disturbances which have only just ended.

CLEAR OUT THE DADAS.

I believe very good work is now being done in some of the affected localities by the Ward Conciliation Committees towards establishing peaceful feelings and friendly relations between the two communities. The appeal which has been issued at the instance of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and signed by practically all the leading Hindus and Mussalmans whose names and influence count, is couched in the right tone. It urges Hindus and Mussalmans, "without assigning causes or attributing motives" to remember how they have lived in the past, how closely their interests are intertwined and to come together again in brotherly trust and good will.

This is what I have urged repeatedly in these columns and it is the only spirit in which the problem can be approached with hope of success. But, while these efforts at conciliation can do much and are, indeed, essential, there is another problem that has to be tackled and another element that has to be dealt with, in these hordes of hooligans who abound in the City. They are neither Hindus nor Mussalmans at heart, but ready to join in disorder at the call of those who pay them. The latter may be Mussalmans or they may be Hindus by profession. By calling they are what is known as "Dadas" and as long as they are tolerated, they will be a curse to the City in normal times and a potential source of the gravest danger, if and whenever, communal disputes arise.

DR. DHANJIBHOY H. MEHTA HONOURED

Dr. Dhanjibhoy Hormasji Mehta, Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda State, and a zealous Ambulance and Red Cross worker, who was the recipient of C. I. E. in the last Birthday Honours' Gazette, was honoured by the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Bombay, on Sunday last, at their Headquarters, Lady Willingdon Building.

Superintendent Mr. D. F. Panthaki and Officer G. N. Gazdar welcomed Dr. Mehta on arrival. Mr. Panthaki congratulated Dr. Mehta on the honour conferred upon him by the Government in appreciation of his splendid services to the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society for the last 30 years. He recounted Dr. Mehta's manifold activities, in connection with the propaganda work for both these organisations, for which he had collected about Rs. 130,000, translated into Gujarati practically all the text books of the Association, and allied subjects numbering about 50, and presented to the Association copies of the same, worth several thousands of rupees. The practical proof of his interest in the work of the Order of St. John was found in his munificent donation of Rs. 20,000 to the Parsi Ambulance Division for their Headquarters Building Fund, and thus set the ball rolling. Mr. Panthaki, in concluding, wished Dr. Mehta a long life to enjoy this richly deserved honour.

INTERESTED IN WORK FOR 45 YEARS.

Dr. Mehta, in thanking the Division for the honour done to him, narrated the history as to how he came to be associated with the work of the Order of St. John, 45 years ago, when he was sent out as a Medical Officer at Dwarka by the Baroda State. He thanked His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad for giving him every encouragement in this work, and was glad that the British Government had been pleased to confer upon him this great honour, which he valued very much. He expressed his satisfaction at the splendid services rendered by the Parsi Division at the risk of their lives during the recent disturbances in Bombay, and exhorted them to carry on their self-imposed task cheerfully, as a good turn done was in itself a great reward.

After Dr. Mehta was garlanded, the function terminated.

Bills Of Over Rs. 17 Lakhs Uncollected In 6 Months

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY CONSIDERS COMMISSIONER'S LETTER

Mr. Tairsee To Rescue Of Councillors Who Are In Arrears

A report showing more than Rs. 17 lacs uncollected by way of assessments in different wards in the Bombay Municipality was considered by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Wednesday afternoon, when letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 13th June, was placed before it, which stated that the amount of bills which remained uncollected for more than six months after the close of the half year, ended 31st June, 1931, was as under:

Ward.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
A	14,92,781 13 0
B	63,377 11 4
C	18,798 8 0
D	55,722 4 0
E	30,995 6 0
F	8,363 11 0
G	1,08,948 3 8
Total Rs. ..	17,78,987 9 0

DISPUTE WITH TEXTILE MILL.

The above outstandings include a sum of Rs. 15,83,163-1-0 due from the textile mills on the basis of the revised valuations. According to the arrangement arrived at with the Mill-owners' Association, the mills were to pay the taxes on the basis of the old valuations, pending the disposal of the appeals preferred by them against the revised valuations for 1929-30. A sum of Rs. 10,18,676-11-0 was accordingly received from the mills and kept in deposits."

COUNCILLORS WHO HAVE NOT PAID BILLS.

Dr. Sorab R. Mehta enquired how many Municipal Councillors were among those who were in arrears.

The Commissioner replied about four or five.

MR. TAIRSEE TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee enquired in view of the services they were rendering to the city some allowance could not be made for these Councillors?

The Commissioner did not reply.

The Committee recorded the Commissioner's letter.

ENOUGH OF HARTALS

RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN COTTON MARKET

E. I. Cotton Association's Appeal To Members

Behind closed doors the East India Cotton Association discussed very hotly the present position of trade, on Wednesday afternoon, and, passed a general resolution requesting the members of the Association to take every step to bring about a normal situation in the city.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided. The meeting was not open to the press; but it is understood that some members complained about the stubborn attitude of a section of the Association.

Ultimately it was resolved unanimously to call upon every member to put a stop to the present situation caused by hartals, and to take steps to restore confidence in the cotton market.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, June 22.

Previous closing	3.61 3/8
To-day's closing	3.62

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, June 22.

Previous closing	3.61 3/8
To-day's opening	3.62 5/8
To-day's closing	3.62

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, June 22.

Previous closing rate ...	5.46
To-day's opening rate ...	5.40
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	5.42
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/April	Rs. 157
A/May	Rs. 168

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
Liverpool, June 22.

Previous closing rate ...	4.13
To-day's opening rate ...	4.08
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	4.02
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London. June 22.

Silver ready	16 15/16
Lower	1/16
Silver forward	16 15/16
Lower	1/8

Market: China and Continent sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, June 22.

1st Settlement	55	10	0
2nd Settlement	55	10	0
3rd Settlement	55	14	0
4th Settlement ...	28	4	9

Motion Picture Society Of India

At an Executive Committee meeting of the above Society held on Tuesday the 21st instant, the following office-bearers have been unanimously elected:—

Mr. K. H. Vakil, President.

Mr. A. Fazalbhoy and Mr. M. B. Patel, Vice-Presidents.

Dr. S. R. Mulgaokar, Treasurer.

Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, Secretary.

MAN WHO READS FUTURE

"Ariel", Palmist And Astrologer Of South India Now In Bombay.

A very interesting man is "Ariel"—orin private life Professor K. S. Dundoo—palmist, astrologer and occultist who has recently come to Bombay from South India, where he enjoys an unique reputation as a diviner of the future. "Ariel" does not surround himself with mystery and superstition like so many people who profess to "tell fortunes". He works on scientific principles and there can be few who have made such a deep study of the sciences which he practices.

"Ariel," who is to be seen daily at Mahendra Mansions, has given "life-readings for a number of distinguished people, who have all testified to his wonderful power of accurate prediction. Among them are Sir C P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. H. E. Walton, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasta, Sastri, Sir A. P. Patro, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Raja Sir Vasudeva, Raja of Kollonkode and Lady Emily Lutyens. He has been patronised also by the Travancore, Cooch Behar, and Kapurthala Durbars.

A single instance of a strikingly accurate prediction may be mentioned. In 1923 "Ariel" took the handprints of the late Ganpatrao Gopalrao Barve, the well-known musician and predicted that he would pass away in April of this year, which actually happened.

A CORRECTION

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji writes to say that the resolution he moved in the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its Monday's meeting asking that body "to record its strong protest against the proposal of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to effect an increase in the long distance third class fares and that the Corporation's representative on the B. B. & C. I. Local Advisory Committee should be requested to convey its protest to the railway authorities through the Advisory Committee" was carried by a majority.

We regret the inaccurate report of the proceedings which appeared in Tuesday's issue of the "Chronicle" and the comments regarding the Corporation's attitude based on the report.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY ON WEDNESDAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bombay had a rainy day to-day. Showers began about 10 o'clock last night and continued the whole night and to-day except for short intervals when, however, the sky remained cloudy. There was constant drizzle intercepted by smart showers. It appeared that Bombay was in the thick of the monsoon. The rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning was quarter of an inch at Colaba, but between 8 and 12 noon it was double the amount. The figures recorded at other parts of the city show heavier downpour. In the Fort the rainfall yesterday was one inch while at Byculla it was half an inch.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT HORNBY VELLARD

Bombay, Wednesday.

There was a drowning tragedy this afternoon at the Hornby Vellard when a Memon woman, was found struggling in the sea. She was rescued from the sea but on way to hospital, she died.

It appears that one Mariambai, aged 23 and living in Memon Mohalla went to see the "Mama" Hazeli with her brother and sister-in-law at 3-30 p.m. to-day. When they reached the place Mariambai went towards the sea. As she did not return for a long time her companions went in search of her and found her struggling in the sea. An alarm was raised and she was rescued from the sea.

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G.D.A. Results
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"The wonderful power of Personal Influence Magnetism, Fascination, Mind-Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone no matter how unattractive or unsuccessful," says Mr. Elmer E. Knowles, author of the new book entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner

Mr. Martin Goldhardt.

Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern Yoghis and explains a unique system for the Development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic powers, Memory, Concentration, Will-Power and the correction of undesirable habits through the wonder power of Suggestion.

Mr. Martin Goldhardt writes: "My own success with the Knowles System justifies my belief that it does more for the advancement of people than any of her existing method." The book, which is being distributed broadcast free of charge is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of 10,000 copies is being conducted by a large Brussels Institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested.

In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles. If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character,
And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and address your letter to: "PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Dept. 1024-P) No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium." If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3-1/2 annas.

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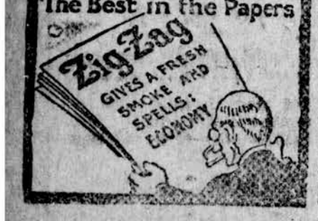

ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST
GREAT Palmist and Astrologer Prof. "ARIEL" 54, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar says "Startling in Accuracy."

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ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY PARISH PRIEST

Sessions Judge Sets Aside Magistrate's Order Of Dismissal

Holds "Words Complained Of Are Themselves Defamatory"

Judgment on the application filed by Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello of Andheri against the order of Rao Bahadur Kulkarni, City Magistrate of Bandra dismissing his complaint against the Rev. Edward P. Fernandez, Vicar of St. Blaise's Church for defamation was delivered yesterday by the Sessions Judge, Mr. R. S. Bavadekar I.C.S., who set aside the order of dismissmal and ordered a further enquiry into the matter by the Magistrate.

In the course of his judgment the Judge said:—

The applicant who is a Roman Catholic lodged a complaint against the opponent who is the Vicar in the Court of the learned City Magistrate of Bandra for defamation. He alleged that on the 27th March 1932 which was Easter Sunday at about 4-30 a.m. he was waiting in the Roman Catholic Church for the celebration of the mass when he saw his brother enter the Church followed by the opponent who was calling upon his brother in a loud voice to clear out of the Church and was threatening him that if he did not do so he would preach from the pulpit about the incident.

They then both came to where the applicant was. The opponent then saw the applicant and shouted out to him to ask his brother to go out of the church. He asked the opponent not to lose his temper, pointed out that it was time for mass and told the opponent that he would see him after the mass as he did not know at the time what the trouble was. The opponent then left the choir saying ironically "Thank you for your good advice."

PRESUMPTION OF TRUTH.

Then on the same day before starting his sermon the opponent addressed the congregation and said therein that there were some boys who were disturbing the congregation, that a boy had called on the Vicar that morning and when the opponent had asked him to go away had been impertinent and had defied him, that the opponent had then complained to the boy's brother who had turned round and told him to go and say mass as if he did not know his duty.

The opponent next went on to say "Mahars and Dheds would understand better than these people who call themselves educated." The learned City Magistrate, Bandra, dismissed the applicant's complaint, chiefly because on the whole he thought that the imputations were covered by the exceptions 9 and 10 to sec. 499 Indian Penal Code.

There is nothing improbable in the story which he has given and I have got to presume for the purpose of this application that what is alleged by the applicant is substantially true. It seems to me quite clear next that the words complained about that "Mahars and Dheds would understand better than these people who call themselves educated" are per se defamatory.

WORDS DEFAMATORY.

The learned Counsel who appeared for the opponent made a point that no reasonable man would think himself defamed because he was compared to a Mahar or a Dhed. The question has got to be looked at from the point of view of the person who used the words and the person who complains about them. The very fact that the opponent should have chosen to compare the applicant's conduct which he considers to be bad with those of Mahars and Dheds seems to indicate that amongst the people from whom the applicant as well as the opponent came Mahars and Dheds are looked upon as persons whose behaviour leaves much to be desired. In these circumstances I cannot but hold that the words complained of are themselves defamatory.

The second point which has been made on behalf of the opponent is that the complainant is of such respectability and so well-known amongst the people to whom the remark was addressed that the remark was not at all likely to cause any harm to him. It is well-established however, now that if a remark is defamatory 'per se' it is no defence to say that the reputation of the complainant was so good that serious injury to his reputation could not be caused and in fact was not caused.

CONDUCT DELIBERATE.

The third point which has been made on behalf of the opponent is that no reasonable person would think of complaining of the incident which has been alleged in this case by the applicant. Reliance is placed in this connection on Sec. 95 Indian Penal Code. On the allegations in the complaint however the opponent's conduct appears to have been deliberate. The applicant may have been wrong in telling his priest to go and say mass as if he did not know his duty, but even so the censure expressed 'prima facie' appears to me to be out of proportion to the fault of the applicant. The opponent was given sufficient opportunity to withdraw the words which he has used but he did not choose to do so. As a matter of fact the offer was repeated during arguments before this Court but no notice was taken of it. It is not the opponent's case that he does not want to withdraw the remark because he never made it.

On the other hand the reply given on his behalf to the notice of the applicant seems to show that he used the words which are complained of. It does not therefore appear possible to say without stretching the language of section 95 unduly that no person of ordinary sense and temper could complain of such conduct.

QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

The fourth point which has been made on behalf of the opponent is that the opponent being a priest it would be presumed that he made the remark in good faith and as there is nothing at all on the record to show at present that he acted in bad faith, the imputation would be covered by exception 9 to section 499 Indian Penal Code and the learned Magistrate was therefore quite justified in throwing out the complaint. It is admitted that exception 10 has no application. Now nothing could be said to be in good faith which has not been done with due care and caution and the disparity between the applicant's conduct and the censure passed upon him seems to me to indicate 'prima facie' want of good waith in the opponent. No doubt it was still open to the opponent to show that the remark was in fact made in good faith. But that is not material at the present moment.

IRRELEVANT CONTENTION

Finally the learned Counsel for the opponent has raised a contention that the applicant seems to have been actuated with some sort of ill-feeling in bringing up this complaint because he mentions in para 9 of his complaint that he is compelled to do so, not only with a view to vindicate his character but also with a view to remedy the oft repeated complaints of many parishioners who have been from time to time defamed from the pulpit against the canons and principles of his Ecclesiastical duties. It appears to me that when a persons has got ground to complain it matters little what his actual motive is in doing so.

I therefore set aside the order of dismissal and direct further inquiry into the matter by the learned City Magistrate of Bandra.

Mr. S. C. O'Gorman instructed by Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, appeared for the respondent and Mr. M. M. Karbhari, pleader appeared for the applicant.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH

LONDON, June 21.

The Rockfeller Foundation have offered to the School of Oriental Studies, London University, an annual sum of £3,000 for three years for the furtherance of research in African linguistics. In this field of research, the School of Oriental Studies acts in conjuntion with the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

The Royal Geographical Society has presented the Founder's Medal to Ms. Herbert C. Watkins for exploration and research in the Antarctic cluminating in the British Antarctic Air expedition of 1930-1. Mr. Watkins, who is the youngest man ever to receive the Gold Medal of the Society, is shortly to lead a small expedition to Greenland.—B.O.W.

CASHIER GETS JAIL

Trial On Three Charges

A sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment was passed on Bapu Kamlao Parab a cashier in the grain department of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, at Reay Road, by Mr. Justice Barlee at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, before whom the accused stood charged with falsification of accounts, forgery and using as genuine a forged document.

The prosecution case was that the accused was in the service of the above railway for the last fourteen years. His duty was to receive cash amounts from various constituents, correctly collect them and enter them in the account books. On October 13, last the deputy manager of the Port Trust Railway received a letter from one of their clients stating that the actual amount drawn by hem was in excess of the money due by them and therefore they should get a refund. On the same day the accused went to his native place on leave.

An investigation was made, and it was found that there were many mistakes and incorrect entries in the account books. Consequently the accused was arrested on a warrant.

Counsel for the accused contended that the accused had to perform many duties and was receiving thousands of rupees everyday. The alleged falsifications were represented by various entries, correctly accounted for.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the first two charges, and found the accused "guilty" on the last two.

His lordship accordingly convicted and sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. M. A. Somji conducted the prosecution while Mr. N. H. Jhalewala defended the accused.

AIR MAIL

KARACHI, June 22.

The air mail left for London at 8/30 this morning.

The air mail which left Karachi on June 15 was delivered in London on June 21.—A.P.

'Pebeco' acts as soon as it enters the mouth—destroying the germs of disease.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

The STANDARD OF COMPARISON

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LITTLE AMOUNT BUT GRAVE OFFENCE

CHEATING CHARGE AGAINST KHAN SAHEB

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"It is very important that gentlemen, who manage such public societies as co-operative credit societies, should be scrupulously honest," remarked Mr. Justice Barlee, at the Bombay High Court, in the course of his judgment on an appeal preferred by Khan Saheb Gulabmiya Dagumiya Wasif against the decision of Mr. K. B. Wasudeb, Sessions Judge, Nasik, who had confirmed the conviction of the accused on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 100, as liquidator of the Malegaon Seed Co-operative Society, but reduced the sentence passed by the lower court.

The prosecution case was that the accused was appointed liquidator of the Malegaon Seed Co-operative Society in 1928. On April 4, 1929, he drew a cheque of Rs. 100 in favour of a Marwari, his personal creditor, on the account of the Society with the branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank at Malegaon.

The accused was convicted on a charge of cheating under Section 409 I.P.C. by the Malegaon magistrate, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default three months' more.

The Sessions Judge, on appeal confirmed the conviction but reduced the substantive sentence of imrisonment to the period already undergone (one day's imprisonment), but maintained the sentence of fine and imprisonment in default.

MUDDLE-HEADEDNESS.

After hearing the arguments, in appeal, Mr. Justice Barlee said that it had been argued that the accused was entitled to keep the money of the society in his hands and that if he did so and mixed it with his own moneys, he had committed no offence, since no sum could be said to have been earmarked for the society. Had the moneys been lying in his own cash box along with his own moneys, and had he paid the sum of Rs. 100 out of the total balance with him, there was no doubt that he would not have been prosecuted. But what he did was to use the money which was lying in the bank for his own purpose and that appeared to his lordship to be a very different thing. It could not be said that the money which was then lying in the bank was not earmarked for the society.

Discussing the arguments, that the amount in question was very trivial—only a sum of Rs. 100—that the accused was a wealthy man and that he was not likely to have any dishonest intention, in fact that he had been guilty of no more than carelessness and muddle-headedness, his lordship said: "I must agree that the presumption is that he had this dishonest intention."

Mr. Justice Wadia agreed.

Their lordships, therefore, confirmed the sentence passed by the Sessions Court.

CHITS AND "CHEATING"

At the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, Kamruddin Gulamalli (30), who was charged with cheating, was acquitted.

The accused was an employee of Yusufali, a dealer in paper boxes. On January 31 and February 1 last, it was alleged he went to Lalji Bhimji, a Marwari, who had dealings with the master of the accused, with two chits purporting to have been written by his master and got clothes valued at Rs. 12 from the Marwari.

Subsequently the Marwari earnt that the chits were not written by Yusufali and that the accused had already been dismissed. On the complaint of the Marwari, Yusufali sent for the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused denied the charge, and added that he brought those chits at his master's bidding.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' and the accused was acquitted by Mr. Justice Barlee.

AIR SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

Dutch Enterprise

ROTTERDAM, June 21.

Extension of the Amsterdam-Batavia air mail service to Australia will shortly be considered by the Board of Control of the Dutch Air Mail Service. It will be recalled that recently a group of Australian air mail companies had announced that they proposed to inaugurate a fortnightly Australia-England service.—Reuter.

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Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI.
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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Research In Cotton Industry

Analysis Of Experiments In Spinning On Different Systems

(BY TEXTILE ENGINEER)
III*

In the two previous articles reference was made to the bulletin issued by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, giving results of experiments in spinning of cottons from "mixings" of cotton of different varieties. In the present article detailed analysis is made of some of those results).

Messrs. Richardson and Dr. Ahmad in comparing the high-draft standard warp counts spun from the five mixings by the two different methods of spinning state in the Bulletin on page 13. "In every case the high draft systems have given stronger yarns than the ordinary system. ..... On the whole therefore, we may say that system A gave stronger yarns than system B, especially with short staple cottons. The case of system C affords a very interesting study. In the lower counts its performance is decidedly poorer, even than that of A, but, as the quality of the mixture improves, it gives the best results among all the systems. We saw similar improvement in the performance of system C as regards yarn breakage in the ring frame and to a certain extent, yarn evenness. We conclude therefore that whereas for the coarser mixtures system C gives better results than system A, the reverse is the case with the finer mixtures. Yarns spun on a high draft system from a mixing of low quality are just as strong, or even stronger than those spun on the ordinary system from a mixing of better quality. For instance, the mixing containing 75 per cent. Wun and 25 per cent. Combodia (sample 903) was found to be suitable for spinning upto 10s standard warp count when spun on the ordinary system, while pure Wun when spun on the high draft system A was judged suitable for IIs standard warp counts. Similarly purely Cambodia spun on the ordinary system (first of the nine modes of spg.) was found suitable for 37s. standard warp count, while the mixing containing 75 per cent. Cambodia and 25 per cent. Wun could be spun upto 36s standard warp count on the high draft system C. Thus a mill fitted with high draft system A or C will straightaway effect a saving of the cost of 25 per cent. of Cambodia in the mixing and yet obtain yarns of the same strength as another employing the ordinary system. Alternatively a mill possessing a high draft system may use mixing of the same quality as another fitted with the ordinary system, but obtain from it stronger and more even yarns."

RESULTS ON 'ORDINARY SYSTEM.'

"As regards the ordinary system we notice that yarns spun from double roving on the ring frame with band drive mechanism are weaker than those obtained from single roving in case of 100 per cent. Wun, but as the quality of mixture improves these yarns gain ground until 75 per cent. or more Cambodia in the mixing they give better test. Doubling serves to make the roving more uniform by bringing thick and thin places in juxtaposition, but if it results in making the roving thick as it is bound to do with a short cotton like Wun, the disturbing effects of using large drafts will more than neutralise the beneficial effect of doubling. We further notice that yarns spun on the ring frame with tape drive. This difference in the quality of yarn must be due to the double merit of exerting more uniform tension and suffering less slippage which tape drive possesses over band drive. Observations on spindle speeds of these two ring frames showed that variation in spindles speeds with tape drive was 0.91 per cent. while in the ring frame with band drive it was 2.06 per cent.

VALUE OF TAPE DRIVE

"It will be noticed that the ring frame with tape drive gave progressively better results as the quality of mixtures improved. Now the spindles of high draft system C are tape driven while those of system A are band driven. This at once explains why the performance of high draft system C improved as the proportion of Cambodia in the mixing increased. We see that it is due to the beneficial effect conferred upon high draft system C by its superior spindle drive arrangement. It is open to conjucture whether C would have enjoyed the same advantage in the finer counts of the spindles of A had also been tape driven."

INTER-ROVING RESULTS

So far as the yarns spun from the inter roving on the high draft system are concerned it is stated that they occupy intermidiate positions between those spun on the high draft systems with double roving and on the ordinary systems. It is further stated on page 20 regarding the inter roving on the high draft systems". According to this method one of the processes may be completely eliminated without appriciably reducing the quality of yarn, thereby effecting considerable saving in the initial outlay, labour charges, running expenses etc. This method can of course be varied in such a way that instead of eliminating a process fewer preparations are made, keeping some of the spindles in each process idle, and yarn is spun from a coarser hank roving."

'LEA' STRENGTH

Regarding the 'lea' strength of the yarns, a very interesting table has been compiled on page 21 and it has been found that "in some cases a high draft system of spinning gives very much stronger yarns than the ordinary system. Furthermore, we see that the percentage difference in breaking strength of yarns spun on the high draft systems rapidly diminishes as the quality of mixture improves. Taking again system A and the ordinary system, we find that whereas the difference in 'lea' strength is more than 100 per cent. for Wun, it is reduced to 20 per cent. for the mixing containing equal parts of Cambodia and Wun, and to a mere 10 per cent. for Cambodia. Spesific function of a high draft system is to exercise elastic control over the short fibres. Finally, on comparing the breaking strength of yarn spun in the same counts with the twist multipliers of 4 and 4.5. We see that increase in yarn strength obtained with higher twist is greater in the case of short cottons spun on the ordinary system. Taking the osystem A and the ordinary system, we notice that increase in lea strengths of 10s yarns spun on system A is only 25 per cent. while it is 56 per cent. in the case of yarn spun from double roving on the ordinary system. We come to the conclusion that, within the range of cottons tried, the binding effect of twist is most pronounced when short cottons are spun on the ordinary system."

*Previous articles appeared on the 9th and 16th instant.

CONSIDERATE THIEVES

M. Chaudat, a storekeeper of the Rue des Grands Champs, (France), has just suffered at the hands of a couple of bandits, though these men made their operations as painless as their professional conscience would allow.

Alone in his flat at ten o'clock he went to sleep leaving the door unlocked in anticipation of the return of his daughter, who had gone to a cinema. He was awakened by two men tying his wrists and asking where he kept his money.

They found it—only a little over £9—in a wallet under his mattress. As one of them counted over the money the other said, "He looks a nice kind of man. Leave him 10f (2s.) for tomorrow."

This was done, but the raiders then started to search drawers and wardrobes. Chaudat began to already got his life saving, they had no need to look further. whereupon one of the men gagged him with a towel soaked in ether.

When the daughter returned about an hour later she found her father still bound and unconscious, and had difficulty in rousing him. The sum of 10f, however duly lay on the table.

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DOCTORS VERSUS D. O. R. A.

Hotel Life Could Be Brighter

LLANDRINDOD WELLS, (By Mail).

Medical men stressed the importance of improving entertainment facilities and abolishing irritating restrictions in health resorts in this country when they addressed the fifth conference of the British Health Resorts Association which opened at Llandrindod Wells (England) on May 22.

Sir Humphrey Rolleston presided at the morning session, and Sir William Willcox in the afternoon.

Lt.-Col. R.H. Elliot, who is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and chairman of the Executive Committee, outlined the progress and aims of the association. He emphasised that at the present moment it was possible to keep in this country a large amount of money that had been going out as an adverse invisible export. But it was essential to do all that was possible to provide proper entertainment for visitors.

CONVENIENCE.

"The convalescence patient and his relatives demand amusement," he said. "They get it abroad. If you are to catch them and hold them, you must provide it here. If you tell them that they may not play golf or billiards on Sunday, a number of them will turn their backs on you and go where they can get what they consider innocent amusements any day of the week. If you forbid them to ask a friend into the hotels for a drink after ten p.m. the effect will be the same."

Mr. R.C. Vaughan, a hotel company director, in a paper on: "The Hotel Question," said that many public school boys were going into the hotels: a young peer and a judge's son were amongst recent recruits. Eight Society ladies recently offered their services as chambermaids, and a motor garage was in charge of a young lady, who found her present work more interesting than former fox-hunting or driving her own car.

SPAS.

Going to a foreign spa, said Mr. Vaughan, was rather like going to a well-run but not too cheerful hospital. On all sides there were fellow sufferers.

British spa had fortunately escaped this sick-room atmosphere. They had always been frequently by seekers for pleasure as well as for health. If "Doctor Hotel" was to do his work he must be efficient. Anti-macassars, dusty palms in lounges, and lights-out-at-eleven-p.m. must have no place in his little black bag.

Wales had everything to recommend her as a holiday resort save for the sad fact that "Dora" spent all her Sundays in this part of Britain. He asked doctors present if that was the way to treat an invalid!

Sir Humphry Rolleston said that the chief object of the recently-formed association was to counteract our insular modesty, or, as it would probably now be called, "inferiority complex," which made for a preference of foreign health resorts.

Dr. R. Fortescue Fox (chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee), suggested a survey of the medicinal waters of Wales. Dr. G. V. Worthington spoke on the saline waters, and Dr. S. Judd Lewis (chairman of the International Committee on Standard Measurements) on the new classification of waters.

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CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILLMADE PIECEGOODS

Issued By The Millowners' Association, Bombay

GREY GOODS

BOMBAY, June 15.

Name of Mill.	Dimensions ins.	yds.	lbs.	Ex-mill price per piece.
GREY LONGCLOTH.				
Bombay Dyeing	37	38	7-1/8	4 12 7
Coimbatore	45	38	11 1/2	7 12 0
Colaba Land	35	37 1/2	9	6 4 0
Currimbhoys	34	37 1/2	8 1/2	5 11 5
Crown Mill	40	37 1/2	10	6 14 0
David Mill	35	37 1/2	7	5 0 6
Hindoostan	40	37 1/2	10	7 0 6
Jacob Sassoon	36	37 1/2	9	6 0 9
Mysore Spg.	34	40	10 1/2	11 10 9
New Gt. Eastern	35	37 1/2	9	6 4 0
Rachel Sassoon	36	37 1/2	8 1/2	5 15 9
Sholapur Mill	48	31 1/2	14	10 1 0
Western India	40	37 1/2	10	6 14 0
GREY SHIRTING.				
Apollo Mill	35	38	9	5 10 0
Berar Mfg.	38	37/38	9 1/2	6 3 9
Bombay Dyeing	35	38	9	5 10 0
Century	35	38	9	5 10 0
Century	36	38	10 1/2	6 3 9
Crown Mill	39	38	10	6 4 0
Currimbhoys	35	40	13 1/4	6 10 0
David Mill	35	37 1/2	6 7/8	4 3 3
E. D. Sassoon	33	38	8 1/2	5 5 0
Edward Sassoon	35	38	8 1/2	5 6 0
Framjee Petit	35	38	9	5 5 6
Framjee Petit	39	37 1/2	38 7 1/2	4 11 0
Framjee Petit	35	38	9	5 10 0
New Gt. Eastern	35	33	9	6 2 0
Phoenix Mill	34	37 1/2	8	5 3 0
Tata Mill	35	38	9	6 14 0
Western India	39	38	10	6 9 0
GREY SHEETING.				
Colaba Land	35	33	9	6 2 0
Manchester	35	40	13 1/4	7 0 9
Victoria Mill	49	37 1/2	9 3/8	5 11 6
Victoria Mill	33	38	8 1/2	4 12 6
GREY DOMESTICS.				
Colaba Land	35	40	12 3/4	7 12 0
Crown Mill	28	48	12	7 14 0
Currimbhoys	23	48	9	5 1 0
Mysore Spg.	34	40	10 1/4	10 10 3
New Gt. Eastern	35	40	12 3/4	7 12 0
Swadeshi Mill	60	40	23 5/8	17 3 0
Tata Mill	50	40	20 7/8	15 0 0
GREY CHADAR.			(per pair).	
Ahm. Advance	54	6	2 2/4	1 15 6
Ahm. Advance	50	5	2 1/4	1 9 6
Berar Mfg.	48	6	2 1/8	1 6 4
Crown Mill	55	6	2 1/2	1 11 6
Currimbhoys	48	6	2	1 3 6
Mysore Spg.	46	5	2	1 10 3
Mysore Spg.	53	5	2 5/16	1 15 0
Sholapur Mill	45	5 1/2	2 1/8	1 9 6
Swadeshi	50	6	2	1 9 3
Tata Mill	50	6	2 1/2	1 14 0
GREY DRILL.			(per piece).	
Currimbhoys	26	24	9	4 10 3
Manchester	29 1/2	40	13 1/2	6 13 3
Mysore Spg.	28	40	13	10 13 0
Victoria Mill	30 1/2	41	11	5 13 6
GREY DHOTIES.			(per pair).	
Ahm. Advance	40	10	2 7/8	2 1 6
Ahm. Advance (Saries)	40	12	3 1/8	2 11 6
Berar Mfg.	38	9	2 1/4	1 10 0
Bombay Dyeing	32	9	1 3/4	1 3 3
Century	44	10	1 11/16	1 9 6
Crown	42	10	1 5/8	1 8 6
Currimbhoys	41	8	2 1/2	1 11 6
Hindoostan	44	10	2	1 10 0
Indian Mfg.	44	10	1 11/16	1 11 9
Jacob Sassoon	44	10	5 1 11/16 1	6 10 3/4
Khandeish	42	8	2 1/4	1 6 0
New Kaiser	38	10	2 5/8	1 11 3
Meyer Sassoon	42	5 3/4	1 1/2	1 4 6
Mysore Spg.	44	10		1 10 0
Sholapur Mill	48	8	2 5/16	2 7 4
Swadeshi	40	10	3 1/8	2 3 0
Tata Mill	38	10	2 15/16	2 5 0
Victoria Mill	37	9	1 3/4	1 5 0
Western India	40	10	1 13/16	1 7 9

POLICEMAN'S LOT IN PALESTINE

A Bewildering Calendar

Of the numerous countries in the world in which (in the Gilbertain Phrase) "constabulary duty's to be done" by men of the British Isles Palestine holds a place apart on account of the difficulty and delicacy of the problems which confront the guardians of law and order, writes the Jerusalem correspondent of "the Times".

In Palestine the activities of the "enterprising burglar" and the "cut-throat occupied in crime" are not by any means the main concern of the police; they rank a long way after the task of keeping the peace between Jew, Arab, and Christian, and this task is rendered more arduous because Palestine is the focus of an enormous amount of religious zeal and fanaticism on the part of the different faiths which look upon it as a Holy Land. The great religious festivals absorb the attention of the police force and give it as much, if not more, to do than a big race meeting of prize-fight does in Great Britain. It follows that the policeman, if he is to be worthy of his cloth and his truncheon and able to spot trouble before it happens, must be a walking encyclopaedia of comparative religious practice and have at his finger-tips the calendars of half a dozen creeds.

Would the London "bobby," even in Whitechapel, be able to give you the dates of the principal Jewish festivals and say what they involved? Would he know whether the Armenians, the Jacobites, and the Abyssinians celebrate Whit Sunday on the same or on different days? Very likely not. The Palestine policeman knows all these things and a great many more. His 'vade mecum' is the "Palestine Police Calendar of Events," which is compiled annually for the use of the "Force" by learned officials, who know the exact difference between a Maronite and a Melkite, and other mysteries. With this in his pocket he can tell you what "the faithful of any given religion should be doing in Palestine at any given time during the year.

COSMOPOLITAN CULTS

Here, for instance, is the full programme of all the countless services and celebration of Holy Week, first of the Western Churches, then of the Eastern, noted each day with abundance of detail and scrupulous precision, from "entry of the Patriarch into the Basilica of 06.30 hours" to "when the congregation leaves the doors are closed again until the following morning." Most consideration is shown for the Latin and Orthodox Churches. The Protestants and their habits are rarely mentioned, and the less important Eastern Churches are often summarily dismissed under the heading "Coptic, &c." Here is the complete timetable of the great Moslem fair of Nebi Musa, which brings pilgrims into Jerusalem from all over Palestine, lasts about 10 days, and keeps the Administration on tenterhooks of anxiety until it is over. Here are the various Jewish holy days, marked by "prayers at the Wailing Wall from 07.00 to 20.00 hours," together with a mass of minor Moslem festivals briefly noticed with the remark "usual incursion from the villages."

Interwoven with the dates of the religious calendars is a strange mixture of other events ranging from the anniversary of the death of Lenin ("possible distribution of seditious propaganra") to that of the Balfour Declaration ("possible attempts at demonstrations or illegal assemblies") and the coronation of Ras Tafari. The anniversary of the death of the the Prophet Moses is found in curious juxtaposition to that of Dr. Herzl, the political founder of Zionism.

The running commentary of the calendar, with its terse notes of the characteristic features of each celebration, gives to an imaginative mind a vivid picture of the crowded religious life which ebbs and flows all the year about the Holy Places, as well as an appreciation of the matter-of-fact way in which the police regard each festival or pilgrimage in its relation to the question of traffic regulation and the maintenance of public order.

BONFIRES AND SWEETS.

There is a quantity of curious information to be gleaned from its pages. One learns, for instance, that the Jewish Festival of Lag-Be'omer (the outdior day) implies "bonfires in the courtyards of synagogues and picnics to their Tomb of Simon the Just", that the celebration of the Birthday of the Prophet (Mowlad-el-Nebi) by the Moslems includes a distribution of sweets at the Mosque of Omar and the parade through the streets of Jerusalem of the Moslem Orphanage band "singing or playing music," and that Ashkenazic Jews celebrate Pentecost at a Moslem shrine.

It forms a wonderful kaleidoscope in which deep religious fervour, political fanaticism, racial hate, gorgeous church ritual cheerful holiday-making, and simple country pilgrimages flash into the picture in rapid and bewildering succession. It is significant that the dates fixed for celebration by the Third International, such as the anniversary of the Paris Commune, and the various Labour Days, Unemployed Days, Anti-Imperialist Days, figure prominently in the calendar as possible occasions for trouble.

These, together with the various days selected by the Arabs for political demonstration, such as the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration and the "Day of Martyrs," when the Arabs hanged in connexion with the 1929 riots are commemorated, make up a fairly long list of occasions when the young British constable may be called upon to distinguish rapidly between a harmless and legitimate religious procession and an "illegal assembly." In looking through its pages one is forcibly reminded of the complexity of the problems of this distressful country and led to the possible doubt, "the policeman's duty is not a happy one."

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Two hundred million pennies were used in slot machines in Great Britain last year.

Britain is penny-in-the-slot conscious.

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And nearly a quarter of those are weighing machines. The people of this country spend about a quarter of a million pounds every year weighing themselves.

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In the morning the man takes his weight on a deadly accurate he makes a tour of weighing machines comparing them.

Most popular of all machines are the ones that tell fortunes.

These tiny slips of cardboard with their warnings about dark men and promises of wedded bliss and babies come from Hull. They are put into the machines in prosaic bundles of ten.

THE POSITION COUNTS.

Behind the apparently simple and obvious business of penny-in-the-slot machines are men who are keen students of psychology.

They know that a machine placed in one position may make only a few shillings a week. Placed only a few yards away it make £10.

They have learned, too, that a coat of paint of a different colour or a touch of chromium may make a difference of pounds to a machine's earning capacity.

Different towns have different tastes. Dover, which has a lot of sailors, likes the try-your-strength punch-balls, but Eastbourne would not look at them. Southend prefers scenes of prison life.

Blackpool likes football games.

Aberdeen has taken to the new "human analyst," which gives a lot of excitement for a penny.

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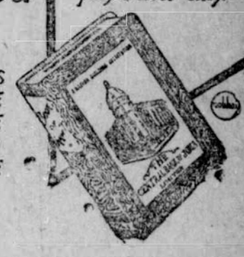

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Rehabilitation Of Gold

Prof. Cassel's Suggestions

"PAPER" COUNTRIES TO USE PAPER FOREVER

Professor Gustav Cassel, in the last of his Rhodes memorial lectures, at Oxford on May 28, dealt with the breakdown of the gold standard.

From 1929, he said, the United States and France began to draw gold to themselves to a quite disproportional extent, with the result of an extraordinary maldistribution of the world's monetary gold reserves.

The payment of War Debts in conjunction with the unwillingness to receive payment in the normal form of goods led to unreasonable demands on the world's monetary gold stocks; and the claimants failed to use in a proper way the gold that they had accumulated.

AN ARGUMENT.

"The fact that France and the United States have drawn disproportionate quantities of gold to themselves," he continued, "is certainly very disquieting, but the defence that is offered for this behaviour is still more appalling. We have constantly been told, even by authors whom the largest American banks have chosen as their authorities, that America has no superfluity of gold, but really requires all she has got as 'cover' for her means of payment, and that it is only natural that the American stock of gold should increase in proportion to the deposits of American banks.

"If this is really the view of those responsible for American monetary policy the outlook for the future of the international gold standard system is dark indeed."

FRANCE'S PLEA.

In France, he continued, it was said that France had not deliberately drawn gold to herself, and all responsibility for the tremendous accumulation of gold in the Banque de France was emphatically rejected. A closer examination of the defence offered for the French accumulation of gold shows, however, that to a great extent it ultimately fell back upon quoting the existing monetary laws and organisation as an excuse for the shortcomings in the country's monetary policy.

If France accustomed herself to look upon her present gold reserves as corresponding to a normal need, and if such holdings should come to be regarded as a standard for other countries, the gold supplies of the world would be utterly insufficient for meeting the demand, and the maintenance of an international gold standard would be impossible.

FUTURE OF GOLD.

A general condition for the restoration of an international gold standard system was that for the future definite guarantees should be given for sincere co-operation towards the stabilisation of the value of gold.

Everybody who gave serious attention to these conditions would recognise that they could hardly be expected to be fulfilled within a very short time. The paper countries must, therefore, be prepared for continuing the use of paper standards for years, if not for ever. They have already shown that they were able to secure for these standards a fairly purchasing power in terms of commodities. This fact should be made the starting-point for a policy by which the paper countries should control, in their common interest, the commodity value of their currencies.

Naturally, Great Britain, should take the lead in such a co-operation between the paper countries. Indeed, England had no choice in this matter.

If a group of paper countries was formed under the leadership of Great Britain it was natural that within this group a greater freedom of trade should be established than prevailed in the rest of the world. In this way a possibility would open itself for an economic recovery within a very important part of the commercial world.

PROTECTION OF THE POUND.

In England a huge fund had been voted for what was described as the "protection of the pound," but nobody seemed to have got a clear conception even of the fundamental principles upon which this fund is to be used. The most probable effect of this Equalisation Fund was that British resources will be used for supporting the dollar—a rather risky undertaking which may easily lead to considerable losses.

At the same time there was in England, as in other paper countries, a strong desire to keep the exchange value of the currency so low in comparison with its internal value as to secure for the country an advantage in its international trade. That was, of course, a policy in contradiction to all endeavours for establishing stability in international monetary relations.

Even the old idolatry of gold reserves was adhered to and efforts were being made to increase these reserves without regard to the fundamental interest of the world's economy in reducing the value of gold.

"Wherever in the world we look for help," Professor Cassel concluded, "we only find an appalling lack both of insight and resolution."

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RISE AND FALL IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

Reports Of Insect Damage But Wall Street Market Weak

CENTRAL EUROPE MILLS WORKING 30 TO 40 PER CENT.

BOMBAY, June 22.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton Futures Market early advanced on insect damage reports but reacted later on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. Prices opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points and a further rise of 7 to 8 points was recorded on buying influenced by reports of damage to the growing American cotton crop by insects and weevil. At about noon the market reached the highest price of the day. In the afternoon there was increased selling pressure influenced by reports of favourable weather in some sections of the cotton-belt and weakness in Wall street. Prices declined 9 points from the highest level and after a small rally of about 2 points, the market closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.35 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Spott cotton prices closed at a rise of 3 points at 5.24 c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points on reports of damage to the American Cotton crop. Trading was very active. Houses with Bombay connections were active buyers of both American and Egyptian contracts. Scattered July liquidation and moderate hedge selling supplied most of the contracts. Weather news was unfavourable and the market closed steady at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 4.39d.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled very steady and closed at a

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—July 300 Oct. 275; Jan. 264.

Bombay —Liverpool: — Broach J./Aug.—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 19½ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay — New York:—Broach J./Aug. 159—New York July 5.23) Rs. 1½ at 3.62 1/8 Cross Rate.

---

rise of 11 points with July 4.74. Egyptian cotton prices advanced on the better demand and closed at a rise of 13 to 10 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 1 points.

FEW JULY TENDERS

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

The French attitude obstructing any immediate settlement at Lausanne caused some disappointment but in view of America's possible preparedness to forego war debts should there be sufficient reduction in armaments hopes are still held for a satisfactory solution. In view of the unanimity of opinion between Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium over reparations and some of the European countries forming anti-tariff pacts the general opinion appears to be that France cannot afford political isolation. So far a reduction of 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. in acreage is the general belief but month-end private estimates will give a better idea as to the reduction. Very few traders are expected in July delivery New York in view of the high premium ruling in distant positions.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 5.33 (10.51 a. m.) Lowest 5.44 (2.29 p. m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—"Market affected by bad weather. Raining heavily. Manchester improving."

Liverpool:—"Indian houses buying Livergool selling New York. Weather still too wet. Think sterling over-valued unless America revises War Debt. Basis agreement Lausanne not yet apparent."

New York:—"Cotton July liquidation. Small trade orders."

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Senior partner cables from Vienna:—

"Trade conditions in the Central Europe is disappointing. Mills working 30 to 40 per cent. using chiefly American cotton. Markets await International development."

New York Cables:—

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Austin: Area very spotted. considerable weevil damage in some fields, others not infested. prospects fairly good."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 21.	
July	5.23+.04
October	5.46+.03
December	5.62+.03
January 1933	5.71+.04
March 1933	5.86+.03
Middling Spot	5.35+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 21.	
July	5.24+.03
October	5.43+.03
Middling Spot	5.24+.03

NEW YORK.

New York, June 21.

New York. 10-55 a m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	5.26
October	5.51
January	5 74
New York. Noon Call.	
July	5.26
October	5.50
January	5.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

Sakellaridis July	6.00
October	6.19
November	6.24
December	6 27
January 1933	6.35
March 1933	6.48
May 1933	6.58
F.G.F. Spot	6.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.91
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.03
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	4.15
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.54
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.69
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.84
Bengal Good	3.50
Bengal Fully Good	3.60
Bengal Fine	3.70
Scinde Fully Good	3.60
Scinde Fine	3.70
Scinde Superfine	3.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
June 1932		4.15+.11
July 1932	4.07	4.13+.11
August 1932		4.14+.11
September 1932		4.13+.10
October 1932	4.07	4.13+.10
November 1932		4.14+.10
December 1932		4.17+.11
January 1933	4.13	4.19+.11
February 1933		4.22+.11
March 1932	4.19	4.25+.11
April 1933		4.27+.11
March 1933	4.19	4.25+.11
June		4.32+.11
Middling Spot		4.39+.10

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 21.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	17
Forward,	17-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 21.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/14/5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-49/64 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 1-29/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 21.

T T London on Berlin	15.20
T T London on Amsterdam	8.95
T T London on Brussels	26.00
T T London on Madrid	43.78
T T London on Milan	70.75
T T London on Berne	18.58
T T London on Paris	92.03
T T London on Prague	121.75
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.61-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 21.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull, ton:—No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton:—June/July sellers £11/5/0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent: June/July sellers £10/7/6.

GOLD & SILVER

Fears Of Large Tenders

Bombay, June 22.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on heavy selling by bull operators on fears of large tenders to-morrow. Shanghai T. T. on London opened today at 1.8-1/8 and closed at the opening rate. There were unfounded rumours of abolition of Silver duty. The technical situation of the market is weak owing to large stocks. Jeth delivery opened today at Rs. 56/ and declined to Rs. 55/10. Gold is quiet at Rs. 28/5.

Bar Silver Spot	55	9	0
Jeth Delivery	55	10	0
Ashad Delivery	55	15	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	5	0

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The Department of the Commercial Intelligence and statistics in its report states that during the month of January, 1932, 65 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,41 lakhs, as against 56 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,70 lakhs in the preceding month and 62 companies with Rs. 1,52 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 21 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. The largest flotation in January was Indian Commercial Insurance Co. Punjab, with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Twenty companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 59 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation during the month of January, 1932. Seven companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 28 lakhs. that were in liquidation before 1st January, 1932, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 9.83 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of January, 1932.

LINSEED.

London, June 21.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton: June/July sellers £9/8/9.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton: June/July sellers £7/12/6.

Linseed, Bombay (London) ton June/July sellers £10/8/9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 21.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: July/Aug. sellers 12/9.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 13/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 1-7/8.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, June 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—

June/July sellers 24/6.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes.

June/July sellers 24/9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: June/July sellers 24/3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—

June/July quoted 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 21.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—

June/July per cwt. 7/9.

C and F Bombay:—

June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

C and F Karachi:—

June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), Spot: 8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	10-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	95
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	102-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	90
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	59
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	69
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	93
Consols 2½ per cent.	64-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	102-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 21.

Demand Bills 3.62-1/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 22.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
21-6-32	9802000	8791000
Receipts Yesterday		
21-6-32	9000	8000
Exports to date		
21-6-32	8249000	6578000
Stock at Ports		
17-6-32	36620000	3099000
Stock Interior Towns		
17-6-32	1476000	943000
Stock Liverpool		
17-6-32	789000	1039000
Visible Supply		
17-6-32	7299000	5951000
Quantity in Sight		
17-6-32	11409000	12391000
Quantity out of Sight		
17-6-32	12302000	10057000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June, 22.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8

B C Rate D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 June

Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 July/August

Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.

Banks Buying D D 1/6

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3/32 Mail.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/16 July.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1|32 August.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 373

Banks Selling T T 372

Banks Buying T T 368.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 680.

Banks Buying D D 700.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D D 66 3/4.

JAPAN:—

Banks sBuying T T 111

Banks Buying 60 Days 107.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 87-5/8

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 113-1|4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 67 1/8

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 3.62 1/4 21st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 22nd inst.

Japan/London 1/7 1/2 21st inst.

London/Paris 91.95 21st inst.

London/Belgium 26.00 21 inst.

London/Switzerland 18.50 21st inst.

London/Italy 70.60 21st inst.

London/Berlin 15.20 21st inst.

London/Holland 8.95 21st inst.

London/Stockholm 19.50 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.

Gold £5/14/0 20th inst.; £5/14/5 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 16 15/16 20th inst.; 17 21st inst.

Silver London Forward 17 20th inst.; 17 1/16 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 20th inst.; 27 1/2 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/32 per cent. 20th inst.; 1 1/32 per cent 21st inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 9/32 per cent 20th inst.; 1 9/32 per cent. 21st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.

Money:—Call 3 per cent.

3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 22.

TAXABLES.

3½ p. c. G. P. Notes 61/11

4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs 93-4.

4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92-4.

4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan 70

4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds 97-10

4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan 79-12.

5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan 94-4.

5 p.c. 1934/44 Loan 94-4

5 p.c. 1935 Bonds 97-12.

6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds 100-6.

6½ p.c. 1935 T Bonds 102-8

5-1/2 p. c. 1938/40 Loan 98/2

TAX-FREES.

5 p. c. 1945/55 Loan 100/13

5 p. c. 1933 Bonds 100/9

6 p.c. 1932 Bonds 100-9

6½ p. c. 1935 D D L 104/9

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. Mysore Rs. 102

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 99.

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B P T 7971 Rs 66

4 p.c. N Deb 1975 Rs. 65

5 p.c. N Deb 1959 Rs. 81-0

6 p.c. N Deb 1954 Rs. 99

6 p.c. K P T 1956 99

6½ p.c. B. I. T 1937 Rs 101-4

Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 22.

	Bales
Berar	525
Central Provinces	39
N. W. Provinces	16
Rajputana	181
Broach	229
Compta-Dharwar	454
Westerns-Northerns	237
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	212
Persians	11
	Cwts.
Wheat	14,273
Linseed	653
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	850
Gingellyseed	113
Groundnuts	2,481
Castorseed	37
Rice	90,458
Myrabollams	84
Cottonsed	77
Mowraseed	12
Gram	1,631
Joowar	416
Bajree	372
Coal Tons.	2,217

LONDON METALS.

London, June 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	39
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brans	11-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	116-3/4

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, June 22.

Owing to the meeting of the Cotton Trade at noon, the local forward cotton market opened to-day at 2-30 p. m. Reports of beneficial rains in cotton growing districts had a easier tendency and Broach J./A. opened at Rs. 156/8 and A./M. at Rs. 168. There was scattered selling and prices ruled a shade easy.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 5 points owing to steadiness in Sterling Cross Rate.

Business in Oomra and Bengal new crop deliveries was done today.

The market closed as under:—

Broach J./A.	157
Bengal July	130
Broach A./M.	168/4
Oomra D./J.	150
Bengal D./J.	137

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

SHARP RISE.

Bombay, June 22.

June	114.90+3.80
September	123.20+4.60
December	124.60+3.30

OFFICIAL COTTOS ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 22.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal UP	143	139	135	131
M G Rajputana	143	139	135	131
M G Punjab	141	137	133	129
M G Oomra No. 3	150	146	142	...
M G Oomra No. 1	161	157	153	...
M G Oomra No. 2	155	151	147	...
M G Broach No. 2	163	160	156	152
M G Punjab-American	173	170	166	162
M G Surat	215	212	206	204

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 22.

114 Patel Cotton Pandarkoda 2 off

217 Do. Botad 130-3/4

100 Textile Product Dhuri-Old 21 off

110 B. Karshandas Khurja 30 off

265 Dawn Mill Raman 18 off

75 Ital-India Dabhoi 156

100 P R Vakharia Badarpur 2 off

100 Do. Dabhoi 158

100 Tata Mill Jambusar 159

120 Toyo Mankwa Dhulia 131

74 Do. Bantva 153-1/2

42 Sapurji Mill Veraval 136

51 Motiram Vaghji Limbdi 158

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		115,461
Central India		115,797
Barsi and Nagar		77,039
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22,030
Berar	525	240,579
Central Provinces	39	73,484
Total Oomras	564	644,390
Dholera		209,891
N.-W. Provinces	16	26,817
Rajputana	181	54,064
Sind-Punjab		138,677
Broach	289	248,503
Coompta & Dharwar	454	50,936
Westerns-Northerns	237	19,808
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	212	9,390
Persian	11	2,747
American		266,844
Egyptian & African		299,330
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	1,964	1,901,727

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 22.

1st Sept. to 16th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	397	118,979
Japan & China	1,000	661,160
Coast Ports	152	34,690
Upicountry by Rail		169,574
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,354
Total	1,549	991,757

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	135
Bengal F.G.	130
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130
Wardha-Hingt Fine	153
Nagpur Savner Fine	153
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	150
Ellichpur Fine	148
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	146
Mulkapur Fine	145
Khandesh Fine	145
Muthia F. G.	138
Jalna/Sallu F. G.	145
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	145
Ujjan/Shujaulpur F. G.	148
Broach F. G.	156
Punjab/American	170
Punjab/American mix	155
Cambodia	215
Miraj/Sangli	160
Compta Good	175
Jinja	250
Busoga	240
Kampala	250

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cheerful Tone And Some Fresh Buying

OUTSIDE CONDITIONS NOT ENCOURAGING

Bombay, June 22.

The Share Market displayed cheerful tone to-day and there was some fresh buying in mills. It is said that mill shares have suffered a heavy fall in the last three months and now prices are attractive. However outside circumstances are not encouraging. Stocks of cotton goods are gradually increasing and cotton prices are declining. European political news are not encouraging and the market is somewhat nervous about the Lausanne Conference. If the political situation improves, there will be good enquiry for mill shares. In the meantime the miscellaneous Section is keeping very steady with persistent buying in Hydro-Electric group shares. Andhra Shares ruled firm to-day.

Fazuls opening easy at 255, moved upto 261/4/-. Bombay Dyeings started at 622½ declined to 620, and closed at 626/4/-. Centuries finished at 100/10/-, after touching 177/8/-. Kohinoors closed at 105/6/- Pearls were unchanged at 143/12/-. Bombay Burmas were weak on no ad-interim dividend rumours. Tata ordinaries were done around 21/6/- Bombay Trams closed at 111/14/- after opening 111/4/-. Tata Hydros were stagnant at 121/4/-. Bombay Steamer improved to 201/4/- and Scindias found buyers at 6¾. Katni ordys. were steady at 152/8/- on a dividend rumour of Rs. 8/-, Katni defereds changed hands at 575/-.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 22.

Bombay Dyeing 620 18-2; 27; 26
Century 178; 77; 180-10
Colaba 56
Crescent 39-6
Fazul 257; 53; 61
Indore 322
Madhowji 8
Nagpur 127; 26
New Great 105; 7
Pearl 142; 45; 43
Simplex 17
Swadeshi 185
Burma 303; 4; 2; 1
Hydro 120; 121
Tram 111-14; 112-3
Deff. 248
Ord. 21-6; 4; 8; 4
Bundi 13-14
India 172
KKatni Ord. 153; 151-14
Alcock 98

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance	263-12
Bombay Dyeing	626-4
Apollo Mills	1-8
Century	180-10
Central India	226-4
Colaba Land	56-4
Crescent	39-6
Dawn Mills	425-0
E.D. Sassoon	0-23¾
Elphinstone	3-0
Edward Sassoon	30-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	75
Finley	75-0
Fazulbhoy	261-4
Gokak	92-8
Hindustan	1350-0
Indian Manfg.	1200-0
Indian Bleaching	127-8
Indore Malwa	322-3
Kastoorchand	5-8
Khatau	80-0
Kohinoor	106-14
Lakshmi	785
Morarjee	110-0
Madhavjee	8-0
Model Nagpore	70
Mysore	102-3
New Great	107-8
New City	40-0
Pearl	143-12
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1670-0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	92
Sassoon Silk	49-0
Swan	54-4
Simplex	17-8
Swadeshi	185-0
Tata Mills	16-0
Vishnu	1280-0

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	600-0
Amritsar Patti Old	90-0
Central Provinces	65-12
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Guzerat	46-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	61-8
Mymensing Gtd.	61-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	63-0
Sialkot Narowal	75-8
Sind Light	46-0
Tapty Valley	577
Upper Sind Light	64

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	86-0
Baroda Bank	67-8
Bombay Provincial	53-0
Central Bank	14-13
Eastern Bank	57-8
Imperial F.P.	1000-0
Imperial P. P.	246-14
Union Bank	3-2

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	13-14
Gwalior Cement	52-0
Indian Cement	172
Katni Cement Ordy.	151-14
Katni Cement Def.	575
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7-10
Punjab Cement Pref.	9-4
Shahabad Cement	196-4
Shivrajpur	11-8
United Cement	72-0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	113-12
Andhra Valley Ordy.	853-12
Andhra Valley Pref.	980-0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	112-8
Bombay Tram Pref.	66-0
Broach Electric	7-0
Karachi Electric	143-12
Surat Electric	110-3
Suburban Electric	101
Tata Hydro Ordy.	12-4
Tata Hydro Pref.	104-6
Tata 8 per cent Deb.	106-1
Tata Power Ordy.	510
Tata Power Pref.	1135-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	98-12
Br. Burma Petrol	2-6½
Bombay Burma Old	300-10
Bombay Burma New	101-4
Bombay Steamer	201-14
Bombay Telephone	51-12
Bombay 6½ p. cent. Deb.	52-0
Bellapur Sugar	85-0
Indian Radio Ordy.	240-0
Indian Radio Def.	235-0
Indian Mercantile	27-8
McKennies	67-8
New India Assurance	17-4
Jupiter Insurance	6-8
Oriental Insurance	1675-0
Vulcan Insurance	5-3
Port Canning	542-8
Scindia Steam	6-12
Tata Construction	39-8
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	21-4
Tata Iron & S. Def.	240-0
Tata 1st Pref.	122-8
Tata 2nd Pref.	39-0
Tata Oil	15-8

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932

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18

SHARKEY WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Schmeling Beaten On Points In 15-Round Contest

CROWD ROARS DISAPPROVAL AGAINST DECISION

NEW YORK, June 22.

In the World's Heavyweight Championship, the American, Jack Sharkey, defeated, on points, the German, Max Schmeling (holder), over fifteen rounds.

Eighty-thousand cheering fans saw Sharkey wrest the championship from Schmeling at America's latest boxing stadium at Madison Square Garden, Newbowl, Long Island.

FAULTY DECISION

Many thought that Schmeling had been unquestionably robbed of the decision. He won nine rounds, and Sharkey four. In two they were even. One of the judges gave Schmeling ten but the other judge and referee favoured Sharkey.

TARGET

The crowd rose when the decision was announced and roared its disapproval.

Schmeling was very dazed and recovered his equilibrium, walked up to Sharkey and shook hands in congratulation.

Schmeling was decisively superior throughout and boxed confidently and displayed a fine left, which earned a majority of points. Sharkey was handicapped by a damaged left eye, which Schmeling made his target.—Reuter.

Collins Beats Cochet

UNEXPECTED WIN FOR YOUNG SCOT

Wimbledon Surprises

LONDON, June 21.

The Wimbledon favourite, Cochet, who provided a sensation last year by being beaten in the first round by Nigel Sharpe, was to-day eliminated in the second round by the Scotsman, Ian Collins, a British Davis Cup player, who beat him: 6|2, 8|6, 0|6, 6|3.

Collins won deservedly, though he had never been seriously regarded as a formidable singles player. He served magnificently throughout and produced a type of stroke which continually prevented Cochet from employing the devastating rising ball drive which has made him world famous.

THE RESULTS.

The following are other results in the second round of the Men's Singles:——

Vines beat Burrows (Yorkshire): 6|1, 6|2, 3|6, 6|3.
Boroira beat the Hon. Ritchie: 6|4, 6|1, 3|6, 6|1.
Perry beat David: 6|4, 6|3, 5|7, 6|1.
Crawford beat Gregory: 2|6, 6|2, 8|6, 6|4.
Women's Singles: (First Round)——Mrs. Peacock (South Africa) beat the British Junior Champion, Sheila Hewitt: 6|2, 6|2.
Mrs. Wills-Moody beat the Dutchwoman, Couquerque: 6|1, 6|1.

The young English "hope" Kathleen Stammers beat the American, Mrs. Harper: 1|6, 6|0, 7|5.——Reuter.

TERRORIST CHIEF?

Wanted By Calcutta Police

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A reward of Rs. 500 is offered for information leading to the arrest of Bepin Ganguli, a councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, and president of the Twenty-four Parganas Congress Committee, which is now defunct.

It is understood that he has been wanted for the last three months in connection with terrorist activities in the province.

Supati Bhattacharya who was arrested on the suspicion of being concerned in terrorist activities was discharged to-day but re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

THROWN OUT FROM RUNNING TRAIN

LAHORE, June 22.

Mrs. Dodhy, wife of the Chief Engineer of Bikaner State, was thrown out from a running train by unknown persons near Rajpura while she was proceeding from Bhatinda to Kalka in a second class compartment. She was picked up unconscious near the railway line several hours afterwards and died in the hospital at Ambala Cantonment. A man named Hrideram was arrested while taking out the luggage from the compartment in which the deceased had been travelling.—A.P.

RED NAPOLEON OF S. AMERICA

CHILE REBEL LEADER'S AMBITION

"IN SOVIET PAY"

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.

Law and order are unlikely in Chile for some time, according to a competent British observer, although the Junta is making every effort to cope with the widespread outbreak of strikes, attributed to Communists.

In the meantime Colonel Grove has been landed in the Island of Masafuera, 500 miles from Valparaiso.

It is alleged that documents have been found "definitely establishing" that Colonel Grove was in Soviet pay. Although a rigorous exercise of martial law has succeeded in controlling the situation, there is reason to believe that certain sections of the army are supporting the Communists.

The members of the escort described Col. Grove as honest, fanatic and ambitious of becoming the "Red Napoleon" with the whole of South America in his power.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 21.

The country's political troubles have been increased by a violent earthquake, which has caused panic among the inhabitants. The damage and loss of life are hitherto unknown.—Reuter.

SOUTH v. NORTH

Match Ends In A Draw

LONDON, June 21.

Forced to follow on, the North of England in their second innings of the Test Trial Match, scored 307. Sutcliffe, who was 280 minutes at the wicket, carried his bat with 110 runs to his credit. He played a very sound game and hit six boundaries. The next best scorers were Larwood (67), and Voce (45).

Requiring 103 runs to win, the South of England sent in Woolley and Allen to open their second knock but each batsman had scor-12 runs when stumps were drawn at the close of the match, the total being 25 for no loss.

The match thus ended in a draw.

DETAILS OF PLAY

When play was resumed Sutcliffe lost Leyland when that batsman had added only 5 runs to his pre-lunch total. He was caught out by O'Connor off Brown. Timms who replaced him at the crease, was dismissed by Tate for a meagre 3, but Larwood coming next made a fine stand and was only beaten after he had scored 67, when he was given out leg-before to Tate.

The same bowler accounted for Sibbles for a duck, while Voce was caught and bowled by O'Connor for 45. He was replaced by Duckworth, but Peebles had him out leg-before after he had scored a brace.

Mitchell, who brought up the tail, was also sent back by Peebles, the innings concluding at 307. Sutcliffe, who had been 280 minutes at the wicket, carried his bat with 118 runs to his credit. He played a very sound game and hit six boundaries. Scores:—

South of England (1st Innings) 447 for 7 wickets, declared.

North of England (1st Innings) 242.

NORTH OF ENGLAND—SECOND INNINGS.

Sutcliffe (not out)	110
Leyland c O'Connor, b Brown	24
Timms b Tate	3
Larwood l.b.w. b Tate	67
Sibbles b Tate	0
Voce c and b O'Connor	45
Duckworth l.b.w. b Peebles	2
Mitchell b Peebles	5
Extras	27
Total	307

SOUTH OF ENGLAND—(SECOND INNINGS).

Woolley (not out)	12
Allen (not out)	12
Extras	1
Total (for no loss)	25

RATIONING OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Famine Threatened In Dublin

SITUATION AGGRAVATED BY ARRIVAL OF CONGRESS VISITORS

DUBLIN, June 21.

Householders have been asked to ration food supplies as much as possible for fear that there may be a shortage.

The city's population has doubled by the arrival of visitors for the World Eucharistic Congress.

To-day, the boats brought new hosts of visitors and a large number of liners in Dublin Bay are converted into floating hotels.

The threat of food famine came some time ago and it has been renewed with the great demands now made upon the supplies. Water also is at a premium.

To-day is the feast of Saint Alopsius, the Patron of Youth, and throughout Ireland, children made communion praying for the success of the Congress.—Reuter.

A YEAR'S GRACE TO FARMERS

No Collection Of Irish Annuities

DUBLIN, June 22.

The Government have decided to stay proceedings against farmers for the payment of arrears of the land annuities upto the end of 1931, in the cases where the Land Commission is satisfied that default has arisen from circumstances beyond the control of the farmers concerned. There will also be a year's grace in respect of the collection of arrears.—Reuter.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Appeal For Funds For The Bodleian

LONDON, June 21.

An appeal specially directed to great business corporations for £79,000 and to members of Oxford University all over the world and the general public for £140,000 to meet the challenge of the Rockfeller Foundation, which is to give £500,000 towards the Bodleian Library extension if the rest had been raised by 1936, was made today by the Vice-Chancellor at a meeting of the Friends of Bodleian, one of the most famous libraries in the world.—B.O.W.

BOMBING ARAB TRIBES

R. A. F. Work In Iraq

CAIRO, June 21.

Continued defiance by Sheikh Ahmed of Barzan in the Iraq desert has provoked the British authorities to take stern steps for his extinction.

During the next three days 600 men of the Northamptonshire Regiment will be transported to Ahmad's desert stronghold in 20 troop-carrying aeroplanes. The planes will fly 900 miles a day. The Royal Air Force recently bombraided Ahmad's followers, who have long been a thorn in the side of the authorities.—Reuter.

SYRIAN REPUBLIC

Prema Vidyapeetha's Congratulations

Dr. G. Sumatibai, Registrar of the Prema Vidyapeetha, Tungabhadra writes:—

The Syndicate of the Prema Vidya Peeth, Tungabhadra met on the 21st instant to express its feelings of joy over the achievement of the people of Syria which to-day is a Republic, and to congratulate them through Begum Sheriefa Fatima Izzat Pasha the daughter of the first President of the Republic.

She is a member on the Faculty of Art of the Vidya Peeth.

ARMS CUT BEFORE DEBTS CUT

HOOVER LAYS HIS CARDS ON TABLE

Macdonald's Desperate Efforts For Solution

LAUSANNE, June 21.

War debts and disarmament were specifically linked by the statement of Mr. Hugh Gibson after a long telephone conversations with President Hoover, who is credited with the initiative in stating that the United States is prepared to consider some sacrifices of war debts provided Europe disarmed ten per cent.

He emphasised that the amount which Europe was speading on armaments exceeded the amount necessary to cover the whole service of the debts.

M. Herriot's objection to this ten per cent. cut in armaments with the insistence of France on some form of security from Germany, preferrably railway bonds, form the main stumbling-blocks which Mr. MacDonald is endeavouring to surmount. He deliberated with M. Herriot or three hours this morning, but no agreement has yet been reached.

There is no question of France proposing a cessation of reparations payments and war debts. She nevertheless realises that they are dead.

Sir John Simon attended a meeting of the French and American representatives at Geneva in the morning of a very important character. It is understood that certain matters were afterwards referred to Washington from where a decision is expected later in the day.

Sir John Simon returned to Lausanne at noon and lunched with Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter.

TRADE PACTS

Tariffs To Be Reduced

BRUSSELS, June 21.

Several powers have indicated their intention of joining the new Belgo-Dutch-Luxenburg agreement for a progressive lowering of tariffs at the rate of ten per cent. a year during the next five years.

It is stipulated that the reductions should never fall below eight per cent. 'ad valorem' on manufactures or four per cent. 'ad valorem' on semi-manufactures.

Belgium intends to renounce the existing commercial treaties with countries enjoying the most-favoured nation clause who are unwilling to adhere to the conventions, and to negotiate fresh treaties.

The British Government are likely to wait the conclusion of the Ottawa Conference before taking any step.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNANIMITY

GENEVA, June 21.

Complete unanimity has been reached by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hugh Gibson in to-day's talks at Ouchy-Lausanne. Mr. MacDonald has approved of the American proposals which, it is hoped, will lead to important developments to-morrow.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROPOSALS

LAUSANNE, June 22.

The French proposals on Reparations, submitted yesterday, include suspension of Reparations for three years, but deliveries in kind are to be allowed to continue and after the period of the suspension Germany to agree to pay a global sum which will be divided between America and the other creditor countries on a proportionate basis.—Reuter.

NEW LOAN

1869 Lakhs Subscribed

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Controller of the Currency in a communique says:—

The total amount of applications for the new loan received up to June 18 was Rs. 1869 lakhs and the details are shown below:—

Cash	1331,00,000
Treasury Bills	181,00,000
1932 Bonds	357,00,000

—A.P.

AND THAT'S THE INDIAN SNAKE CHARMER!

Miraculous Cure For Cobra Bite

REAL LIFE STORY FROM THE DECCAN

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 21.

A startling demonstration of the skill of the Indian snake-charmer was given at Lard Bazaar, one of the busiest parts of the city, this morning, when a lad of about eighteen years of age was saved from certain death as the result of a cobra bite.

While the snake charmer was beating on the "tambourine" and inviting a crowd to witness his tamasha, a venomous cobra stealthily emerged from a wicker basket and, gliding unnoticed, towards the innocent lad bit him, injecting its incisive fangs right into the flesh. The boy yelled with pain and fright for a minute or two and writhing under pain fell to the ground in a swoon.

Unconcerned at the incident, the Madari unfolded one of his ragged bundles and, taking a bit of dry root, fed his mongoose with it.

The creature, after gnawing the root to pulp, instinctively approached the unfortunate boy and climbing on to his face, forced the pulp through his clenched teeth.

Consciousness was immediately restored to the astonishment of the on-lookers for the root had acted as an antidote to the circulation of the poison.

It is believed that the only very few snake-charmers possess such strong antidotes, the knowledge of which is obtained through their pets such as mongoose.—A.P.

TEHETTA FIRING

REPLY TO BRICKBATS

"No-Tax" Propaganda Centre

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Enquiries in connection with the Tehetta disturbances, in which one man was kiled and many injured, show that of the injured persons two have received gunshot wounds. The mob hurled brickbats two of which hit a police officer and a policeman. Tehatta, the scene of the occurrence, has been an area where Congressites have been active, preaching "no-rent" and "no-tax" for several weeks past. The firing was in connection the efforts to prevent the political conference being held there.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has visited the scene of the trouble.—A.P.

Official Report

DARJEELING, June 21.

An earlier report from Darjeelling, the summer capital of Bengal, states:—

The following official account has been received of the firing in Meherpur: "An excited mob, 3,000 strong attending the "political conference" in Tehatta thana in the Meherpur sub-division of Nadia District, on the afternoon of June 19 attacked the police and wounded the Sub-Divisional Officer Nirmal Kanta Roy-Choudhury, and several other officers and men. The police then fired ten rounds as the result of which one man was killed and several others injured. The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer were on the spot."—A.P.

BRITISH MARKETS

LONDON, June 21.

After a slight recession owing to profit-taking British Government securities renewed their upward movement. Austrian Bonds improved on the approval of a loan by the League of Nations Committee. Home railways weakened under fears concerning imminent interim dividends

Liverpool cotton futures appreciated on active trading, influenced by the possibility of serious weevil trouble in the American cotton belt owing to wet conditions.—Reuter's Special.

DEVIDAS GANDHI ILL FOR 13 DAYS

FATHER'S ANXIETY

BENARES, June 21.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, is laid up with fever in the Gorakhpur Jail, says a report published in a local daily. According to this report Sunday last was the 13th day of the fever.

The report further says that Mr. Hanuman P. D. Poddar of Gorakhpur has received a wire from Mahatma Gandhi asking Poddar to attend to Mr. Devidas Gandhi in Jail.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL'S HEALTH

"Government Has No Information"

NAINI TAL, June 21.

Questions to which attention was invited by the President yesterday were answered by the Home Member whoo said that Government had no information regarding the present condition of health of the four political leaders, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit G. B. Pant, now in gaol. Inquiries were being made as to the health of these prisoners.

As regards the query concerning the "Pioneer" the Finance Member stated yesterday that the answer was an emphatic "no." Later in the day, however, he qualified the answer and said it was an emphatic "no" except for one member of the Government whose name need not be mentioned because it was well-known.

The Council voted Rs. 12,518 for the department of publicity and reforms by 59 votes to 16 as well as other supplementary demands for grants, and passed Mrs. Kailash Srivastava's bill to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act to ensure greater representation of women on these bodies.

NEW FUEL FOR SHIPS

Secret Of First Experiment

NEW YORK, June 21.

A hush-hush policy has been maintained with regard to the trial voyage of the Cunard Liner 'Scythia", which may have a revolutionary effect on the British coal-mining industry.

The "Scythia" left Liverpool on June 11 burning a new fuel, a mixture of oil and pulverised coal made by a hitherto secret process. When the "Scythia" berthed here to-day the chief engineer and other Cunard officials refused to reveal the result of the experiment.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hart Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay